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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Gyroscopes Overcome the Sea

Conte di Savoia Wins Victory

Ships of State Need Gyro, Too

Britain Sends New Debt Note

Congress Sees Extra Session

Airplanes Build for Atlantic

THE Conte di Savoia, new mammoth Italian liner, equipped with three gyroscopes, wins an epochal victory over the restless ocean. En route from Genoa, the 48,000-ton ship proves that it moves evenly through stout seas without that rolling motion known to seamen since sailing began. Elmer Sperry's triple gyroscopes of unprecedented size appear to accomplish in full the anticipated marvel. Sea travel seems stripped of distress; multitudes of timid persons will feel that ocean-going has opened for them. What will occur before the Conte di Savoia reaches New York—Will every big ship but itself be out of date?

¶ American and other engineers wonder, now that the trick has been done, why gyroscopes weren't set to steadying ocean liners many years ago. All that was lacking, it is said, was the courage to use well understood principles on a sufficiently large scale. The natural next step will be for sighing citizens to wonder whether a troubled, tossing nation might not be able to discover gyroscopic principles that could steady it through the rough waters of the world's commercial storm. That such principles are known and understood is unquestioned—What is needed is the courage to use them on a large scale.

¶ The United States—or any nation—could set triple gyros to whirring that would smooth a course for it out of the maelstrom. These ready instruments are (1) the neglected FAITH with which devoted individuals still do move mountains, (2) the neglected HOPE that can lay hold upon a fruition yet around the corner, and (3) the neglected CHARITY that names everybody its neighbor and then loves its neighbor as itself. Familiar principles these, as old as the Judean hills and as enduring. One distracted nation, setting such gyros in motion on its ship of state, could lay a straight, sure course to port. And even before this astonishing ship docked other nations would be overhauling the machinery of their ships of state—Not one would let itself be left in the limbo of the lost at sea.

¶ The directing policies the nations need and are not displaying are neither political nor commercial. They are spiritual. They are not likely to be initiated in chancelleries, but must form first in the chancels of determined hearts. Any man, in the rowboat of his own individuality, can set in operation familiar Scriptural principles that will take the devastating roll out of his own progress. The Bible is a chartroom containing all the bearings and soundings so immeasurably needed just now. Some men and women have come to regard 1932 as mainly a challenge to them to find themselves. For a man to get himself on an assured keel has a big significance today—It qualifies him to help with the stabilizing and the chart-making for his country and his times.

¶ Britain cables a new 10,000-word debt note to the Washington Embassy, where it is decoded and handed to the American State Department. Even in advance of its arrival, the note was understood to express cordial good will, a readiness to pay the Dec. 15 amount in full if demanded, and the British estimate of the unhappy effect on world trade conditions if full payment were made. A crystallizing circumstance argues for the finding of a mutually satisfactory settlement—Each nation keeps a sympathetic eye on the other's perfectly natural point of view.

¶ President-Elect Roosevelt sees his own plans being upset by leaders of his party. He has wished no extra session of Congress after his inauguration in March, but his Warm Springs (Ga.) conferences indicate that the Democrats will insist that no time be lost in getting the big Democratic majority into action. The recent presidential election was won on a platform of change—It will not be very long, apparently, before the changes are forced into effect.

¶ Pan American Airways, Inc., announces two giant flying boats to carry passengers regularly across the Atlantic. These are being built to serve 40 passengers each, to make hops of 2500 miles with a safety factor of 600 more, and to maintain with four motors a cruising speed of 125 miles an hour. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is one of those working out details of these revolutionary machines. That 2500-mile flying radius nullifies the big difficulty, making transatlantic flying a practical undertaking—It lops off one more limitation from restless, triumphant man.

Baltic States Bordering Russia Now Seek Soviets' Friendship

Finland, Estonia and Latvia, Once in Tsar's Domain, Know Peace Means Stability—Japan's Pressure Keeps Moscow Government Tractable

PEACE OF THE BALTIC—*First of Two Articles*

By ROBERT MACHRAY
Author and Authority on Baltic Affairs
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—In the history of the Baltic States which border Soviet Russia an extremely important new chapter has opened, though it has not been announced by these states themselves, or advertised with any flourish of international trumpets.

These Baltic-border states are, from north to south, Finland, Estonia and Latvia, and all three were included in the Russian Empire until the collapse of the Tsarist régime during the World War. They proclaimed their independence in 1917-1918, Finland being the first to do so, but they did not achieve it until after heavy fighting in 1918-1919 with the Bolsheviki, who, despite professed adherence to the fundamental of the self-determination of nations, had occupied and even administered large tracts of their territories and who had therefore to be driven out.

Relations with the Soviet were not regularized until 1920, in the course of which year peace treaties were signed between the Soviet and the three states confirming their independence and delimiting their frontiers. During nearly all the subsequent years the policy of the Soviet was none the less the chief, abiding preoccupation of these states. To put the matter bluntly, they were afraid of the Soviet.

But a remarkable change has now taken place in their mental attitude to their big neighbor. It is this development that constitutes the new chapter in their history, and it might well carry the title "The Baltic States No Longer Fear the Soviet." In itself this denotes what in every way is a most excellent thing, as it makes for the peace not only of the Baltic but of the world.

It is true that these States are small, their total population being about 7,000,000, but they derive a high political significance from the

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SENATOR GLASS REPORTED NEXT TREASURY HEAD

Same Source Says Farley for Postmaster; Walsh, Montana, Law Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Dec. 1—It was reported here today in circles close to President-Elect Roosevelt that the Treasury post in the Cabinet would be offered to Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, who once before held it under President Wilson, and the Postmaster-Generalship to Mr. James M. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

It was also rumored that Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana was being seriously considered for the Attorney-Generalship.

With the exception of these three positions, however, it was held that the Cabinet was still in a fluid state and that no other decisions had been made.

At the same time it was indicated on good authority that Mr. Bernard M. Baruch had indicated his inability to accept a cabinet post, if it were offered to him, and that the same applied to both Mr. Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker, and Mr. Owen D. Young, president of the General Electric Company.

Davis and Baker Out

Similarly eliminated from the cabinet picture was Mr. John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924. The reason advanced in his case was his close connections with the conservative banking elements in Wall Street.

All three were said to have found themselves too pressed by their personal affairs and their obligations to their own business interests to be able to leave them at the present time.

Mr. Newton D. Baker was also represented has having decided that personal concerns made it impossible to accept a Cabinet post should one be offered.

Left in the immediate Cabinet picture by these indications was former Governor Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Gov. Albert T. Ritchie of Maryland and Gov. George H. Dern of Utah, with, however, no clear indication of where they would go.

Substance of the Cabinet picture as of today is virtual elimination of the conservative banking element which supported the candidacy of Mr. Alfred E. Smith in the pre-convention stages of the campaign and only came over to support of Governor Roosevelt some time after his nomination at Chicago.

Special Session Looms

Out of the vortex of conflicting political ambition and interest, whirling around President-Elect Roosevelt here was cast up today the practical certainty that he would be blocked in his known desire to avoid

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They Help to Make Honolulu Safe

LAW AND ORDER IS THEIR WATCHWORD — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left to Right—W. A. GABRIELSON, New Chief of Honolulu Police; CAPT. LEVI KALAULI, Commander of the Rural Police Division; AUGUST VOLLMER, Professor of Police Administration, University of California; CHARLES F. WEBER, Business Man Who Acted as Temporary Chief of Police During Reorganization.

DEBT CRISIS ENTERS ITS THIRD PHASE

New British Note Points to Need for Delay but Scorns Default

MORE RIGID STAND EXPECTED BY PARIS

Washington Reported Ready to Deal Kindly With London's Request

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—With the arrival of a second sweeping and historic note from Great Britain today requesting favorable treatment of its war-debt obligations to the United States, the world financial controversy went into its third and perhaps most important stage.

The British note, cabled and decoded in the small hours of the night, was taken to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, at his Woodley estate. He bore it immediately to the White House where Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, had preceded him, and the two advisers began study at once with President Hoover of the terms of the note. It will be published tomorrow.

The American Government now begins its examination of the newly elaborated British case for postponement of the Dec. 15 payments, coupled with a request for early examination of the bases of these intergovernmental obligations. A French note, just completed in Paris and paralleling the British document, is expected in Washington late today.

France Knows Purport

It is considered significant here that the French Government was informed by telephone from London to Paris of the terms of the British communication before Washington had the note, whether officially is not yet known. Thus the Quai d'Orsay is able to draft its statements along lines similar to those employed by Great Britain, and further build up its desired impression of a "united front."

If the British Government officially communicated the terms of its note to France, Washington cannot escape the implication that a united front in fact exists, and this will decrease measurably the strong degree of sympathy felt toward Great Britain. It is hoped that the point will be speedily cleared up, for it has a serious bearing upon the decision about to be made here.

The first stage of this vital diplomatic episode came with notes from Britain, France, and Belgium early in November requesting suspension of payments and reëxamination of the whole problem. Events moved rapidly to a conference between President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt, and the second stage ended with notes from the American Government offering a compromise method of paying the Dec. 15 debt but refusing complete suspension, requesting further appeals from Great Britain and promising an eventual reëxamination of the problem.

No British Default

The general terms of the new British note as understood in advance in Washington imply that the British Government will not default on its Dec. 15 obligation, but that England's difficulty is great and the case for suspension almost overwhelming.

With this case, however, being repulsed by the American Congress, the only recourses are complete payment, with its resultant strains, or utilization of the compromise methods offered by the United States. It is hoped that the note will request the application of such concessions as an alternative to default, although Washington naturally would prefer full discharge of the obligation.

Moderation and friendliness from Great Britain are known in advance to characterize the British note. Indeed, leaders in Washington are confident that the document will be admirably calculated to arouse American sympathy, already at a keen pitch toward Britain's particular difficulties. Whether this will affect the political position of Congress, however, is open to greater doubt.

President Hoover and his two debt advisers, the Secretaries of State and Treasury, are ready to give intensive study to the British note and the French communication expected on its heels. All the American officials are asking for is opportunity to extend concessions to Great Britain and some form of request in the note is what they are eagerly awaiting.

Concessions Expected

If this request is contained in the note, machinery will be started immediately to implement the needed concessions. First, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, will prepare the methods of extending Great Britain's postponement on the $30,000,000 interest payment contained in the $95,000,000 Dec. 15 installment. Then if Great Britain has requested this privilege, Congress will be asked to permit payment in sterling deposited to the American account in London.

Washington expects that the present notes will mark a stage in debt controversy as important as any of the great turning points of the past, viz: the Balfour declaration that Great Britain would take no more from its debtors than it had to pay out to its creditors; the negotiation of the Hoover moratorium.

BUILDING BEGUN ON TRANS-OCEAN FLYING BOATS

Two Giant Four-Motor Planes Being Constructed for Regular Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Keels of two great flying boats, designed to carry passengers in regular scheduled service across the Atlantic and the Pacific, have been laid and construction work is under way, according to announcement by Pan American Airways, for whom they are being built.

In an interview yesterday, in which he revealed that the specifications provide for larger and faster aircraft than those now flying on regular air routes in any part of the world, Mr. Juan T. Trippe, president of the company, said the new flying boats were designed to make hops of 2500 miles over the ocean with a safety margin of at least 600 miles beyond that.

Preliminary engineering on the aircraft has been completed, he added. They will be of the high-wing monoplane type, each powered with four motors, streamlined into the wind and each capable of carrying 40 passengers and having a cruising speed of 125 miles an hour. One is being built by the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation at Bridgeport, Conn., the other by the Glenn L. Martin Company at Baltimore.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, technical adviser of the company, was present at the meeting at which the announcement was made, but he preferred to remain out of the formal interview.

Specifications for airplanes capable of flying the Atlantic, either by way of Bermuda and the Azores, the great circle route between Newfoundland and Ireland, or across the south Atlantic between Brazil and Senegal, West Africa, were drawn up by Colonel Lindbergh and other members of the technical committee more than 15 months ago, it was revealed. Aeronautical engineers of five representative companies in this country to whom the specifications were submitted, however, declared that such a craft could not be built at that time.

After numerous conferences, several engineers submitted tentative designs, and after nearly a year of study, in coöperation with army and navy engineers, research workers and experts of the national advisory committee at Langley Field, results were obtained sufficiently satisfactory to justify the decision to go ahead with construction.

In explaining Pan American Airways' eagerness to be in the forefront of commercial air trade on the international routes, Mr. Trippe said European nations have made important advances in extending their national air transport system on world trade routes.

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THINGS PRESENT

Perhaps you have an answer to the question raised in the second contribution in the Letters to the Monitor on the back page. A thoughtful reading of the first editorial, by the way, is recommended.

Garden enthusiasts will find a note of comfort in "Winter Is Coming" on the Home Forum page.

Apparently there is no end to the "Things That Money Cannot Buy," judging by the "Lighter Vein" today (Daily Features page). And if you have been a bit squeamish about putting a proposition at the end of a sentence, read today's Word a Day.

Attention, stamp collectors: The monthly Stamp Corner appears today on the Young Folks' page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Friday brings the Household page, the twenty-first article in the Hymnal Notes series, one of the thrice-a-week installments of Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," a review of the current phonograph records, and a discussion of the split infinitive.

WAY IS SOUGHT TO KEEP AGED IN OWN HOMES

Social Workers Declare Age Pensions Would Not Increase Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—The unanimous testimony of three prominent social workers, including Miss Jane Addams, that it is far more preferable and less expensive to care for aged dependents by pensions rather than keeping them in almshouses was given to the Illinois Commission for the Study of Poverty and Dependency in Old Age here yesterday.

The commission started a series of hearings in preparation for making recommendations to the State Legislature, on whether or not the pension plan should be adopted here. Previous efforts to bring about this reform have failed.

Conflicting opinion on the subject at the opening of the hearing would seem to portend a stiff battle if the efforts are renewed. For while the social workers are enthusiastic about the old age pension plan, interests such as the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Chicago Association of Commerce fear it will mean increased taxation.

Miss Addams, Dr. Mollie Ray Carroll, also prominent in local social work, and Mr. Guy Young, representing the Illinois Miners' Union, expressed the opinion that this was an unjustified fear and that the pension plan would be less expensive. Miss Mary McDowell, head of the University of Chicago Settlement, was another who spoke in favor of pensions.

"It has been shown in 19 states," Miss Addams said, "that money can be saved by taking care of the aged by the pension plan. There is many a home which would welcome an old person into its midst if a small financial arrangement could be made."

As a representative of the Civic Bureau and Bureau of Public Efficiency Mr. Graham Aldis declared that if the old age pension plan were established, high additional property tax would be required. While declaring the federation in line with efforts to improve the welfare of the aged, Mr. Aldis expressed the hope that this could be accomplished through a "better coördination of the economic resources of industry and society without adding a further load to those already overburdened by taxes."

Definite opposition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to an old age pension system at this time was reported by its counsel, Mr. David R. Clarke, "because it is convinced that such laws would mean an immediate and substantial increase in the already overwhelming burden of taxes in this State."

Rare Roman Coins Dug Up at Selsea

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The hoarded savings of one of the ancient Roman conquerors of Britain have been brought to light in a garden at Selsea, once a favorite wintering-place for Cæsar's legionaries.

The hoard consists of nearly 1000 silver coins, dating from 240 to 311 A. D. The find was made about two feet below the surface in a closely packed mass inside an earthenware pot which was struck and broken in the digging of a trench. Remains of prosperous Roman villas have been found near the site.

THREE-MINUTE TREK COSTS £6

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Radio-telephone service to South Africa has now been extended to Durban, it is announced by the Postmaster-General here. The charge for a call from London to any place in South Africa open to service is £6 for the first three minutes and £2 for each subsequent minute.

Hoover Receives Washington Medal Made of Platinum

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—The first United States Government medal of platinum was presented to President Hoover today in celebration of the 200th anniversary of George Washington.

The master medal was given to the President at a ceremony at the White House in which Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, vice-chairman of the commission; Mr. Arthur A. Ballantine, acting Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. James H. Douglas, assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Laura Gardin Frazier of New York, sculptor who designed the medal, and Representative Sol Bloom of New York, associate director of the commission, took part.

The medal was struck by the United States Mint at Philadelphia from platinum made available to the commission through the patriotic interest of the platinum industry. It is three inches in diameter and contains platinum enough to make 120 wedding rings. From the same die were struck medals presented to winners in essay and oratorical contests held in schools and colleges.

The design was selected from a number of models submitted by the country's leading sculptors. On the obverse is a head of George Washington and on the reverse a symbolic figure of Liberty and the inscription "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land."

Costa Rica Bases Recognition Of Republics on Reliability

Flaws Found in Central American Treaty of 1923 Which Bars Revolutionary Governments—El Salvador's Case Cited

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

By GEO. HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—Costa Rica hopes to persuade the other Central American nations to denounce, abrogate, or modify the 1923 treaty stipulating the non-recognition of Central American governments riding into power through revolution.

While Costa Rica's reasoning is not generally understood, there is little doubt that the 1923 treaty is considered to be a disguised method of American dictatorship, preventing the recognition of governments thoroughly reliable.

Directly, the unexpected desire is attributed to a wish that the present revolutionary government of El Salvador should be recognized. Should this be accomplished the republic might gain prestige throughout Central America.

Whether prestige gained by such means would be lasting is doubtful. The stability of the Central American nations has been well protected during the last few years. Conditions previous to 1923 are still an unhappy memory.

Observed by Washington

The treaty of 1923, expiring Jan. 1, 1934, was negotiated under the guiding hand of the United States, and, although the pact does not bear the signature of the American Secretary of State, the United States has meticuously observed its provisions when considering Government recognition in Central America.

That Costa Rica should have selected El Salvador as a medium for the propogation of its ambitions is not entirely a coincidence, for El Salvador did not formally consent to the treaty as a whole. In other words, it did not consent to withhold recognition to a new Government produced by revolution.

In part, the 1923 treaty read as follows: "The governments of the high contracting parties shall not recognize any other Government which may come into power in any of the five republics (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua), as a consequence of a coup d' état, or a revolution against organized government, so long as the freely elected representatives of the people thereof have not constitutionally recognized the country."

To this was added, there should be no recognition of a leader who came into power as Secretary of State of the former Administration, or who held high command in the former Administration within six months of the Revolution, or who was a relative of the former President and came into power through revolt.

Two Major Questions

Consequently, today, two issues present themselves:

1. What might be the effect on the economic stability of Central America should the treaty be abrogated?
2. Would Central America be better off economically and socially if the present non-recognition policy was continued?

Two theories connect themselves with the two issues: first, the Jeffersonian; second, the Wilsonian.

In 1792, Thomas Jefferson, then United States Secretary of State, declared: "We certainly cannot deny to other nations that principle whereon our own Government is founded, that every nation has the right to govern itself internally under what form it pleases, and to change that form at its own will."

In 1913, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, declared: "Coöperation with our sister republics in Central and South America is possible only when supported at every turn by the orderly process of just government based upon law. Not upon arbitrary or irregular force." That meant that the United States would not recognize a government

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Work, Not Charity, Slogan of Bureau Opened by Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1—Determined to work for their livelihood, though the Hartford Welfare Department has been forced to abandon its "made work" program, 600 unemployed men opened their own employment bureau here yesterday. It is called the Brainard Field Workingmen's Club Employment Bureau, for it was at the municipal flying field that most of these men worked before the "made work" program was discontinued.

The bureau is the project of five men who are determined to get jobs for those who want to work, and are willing to work hard. Mr. Joseph F. Tracy is manager and chairman. Others on the committee are Mr. Clarence H. Woods, Mr. Joseph P. Murphy, Mr. John H. Carlson and Mr. James F. Carroll. Mr. Clarence Bigoness, an unemployed printer, printed on his own press registration cards for members and circulars to be sent to employers throughout the city, in an effort to place as many of the 600 men as possible.

Mayor William J. Rankin, with whose backing the project was started, yesterday broadcast an appeal for coöperation over a local radio station. He has also offered to pay for hire of a clerk and for the telephone installed in the bureau headquarters, a centrally located, vacant store contributed by a local theater. Office furnishings and equipment have been donated by individuals and firms.

No job is too small for the men on the roster of 600, all heads of families.

Missouri Obtains Big Power Grant

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — The Federal Power Commission announced today it had executed a "major license" involving a $30,000,000 power project to the Empire District Electric Company for a project on White River, Mo.

The application for the license was made over eight years ago and has only just now been issued. Only last week the commission gave the first license in its history for a state-operated power project in Illinois. Commenting on its new action, the reorganized commission blamed the long delay in part on its predecessor commission.

The project includes a dam across Whiter River at Table Rock in Taney County, near the Arkansas line, and when completed, installation will be 220,000 horsepower.

HONOLULU WINS HIGH PRAISE FOR WORK OF POLICE

Force Hears It Compares in Efficiency to Any on Mainland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—The Honolulu police department is comparable to any of the modern mainland police departments, according to Mr. August Vollmer, professor of police administration at the University of California and former Berkeley police chief.

After an inspection of the local department, Mr. Vollmer reported to Gov. Lawrence M. Judd in part as follows:

"I am pleased to inform you that after a very careful inspection of the various branches of the service in Honolulu and after interviewing the commissioners, police chief and several subordinate officers, it is my opinion that the Honolulu police department is comparable to any of the modern mainland police departments.

"The records system, communication system and traffic direction and control are all being constructed on the most modern lines. A careful selection program is being developed and the police commissioners cooperating with the university authorities are arranging a training program which will adequately meet the needs of the island.

"The crime records of the island indicate conclusively that the crime rate, more particularly the major crime rate, is lower than that in cities of comparable size in the mainland."

Honolulu's police department was recently reorganized. Mr. W. A. Gabrielson of the Berkeley force was appointed chief of police under a commission of the city's leading business men appointed by the Governor.

Politics was abolished and all appointments made on the basis of examinations. A modern records system was installed, and a school of criminology opened at the University of Hawaii under Col. Adna G. Clark, V. D. A. retired. Four recent appointments to the police force were made from among college students.

Army drill sergeants have been engaged to give the force military training. A city-wide police alarm system has been installed at a cost of $300,000 and a radio patrol instituted.

Assembly to Act On Lytton Report

GENEVA, Dec. 1 (AP)—The League of Nations Committee of 19 approved today the calling of a special Assembly of the League to deal with the Lytton report on the Manchurian crisis.

The committee declined to deal with the report as referred to it by the League Council until the Assembly itself had discussed the matter.

In addition to the 12 disinterested councilmen, the committee includes representatives of Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Colombia, Hungary and Turkey. The meeting was called for 11 a. m., Dec. 6.

JAPANESE CONTINUE MANCHURIAN DRIVE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 1—Tsitsihar reports that the Japanese are advancing westward from Pulanchi and occupied Chalantun yesterday, forcing the combined forces of Gen. Su Ping-wen and Gen Ma Chan-shan to retreat to Hsingan.

It is increasingly indicated that General Ma did not perish some months ago as reported, although the Japanese do not admit this, referring to the present commander as the "so-called Gen. Ma Chan-shan."

Gold Is Gold in Canada but U. S. Bills Bring 19 Cents More to the Dollar

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 1 (AP)—American gold is as good as gold in Canada, but American paper cash is much better.

A citizen of the United States, visiting a bank here, learned that he would have been wiser to fill his pockets with bills before leaving home, instead of loading them down with gold pieces. It would have saved him a lot of money.

He walked into the bank and laid on the counter some American banknotes, some silver dollars and some $5 gold pieces.

For every dollar bill, he got $1.19 in Canadian money. "For every dollar in silver he got $1.08. For every dollar in gold he got a dollar in Canadian currency—just that and nothing more.

He protested what he termed the discrimination against gold in favor of paper, but the banker explained: "Your gold pieces are worth no more to us than Canadian gold pieces of the same face value. We will give $5 in Canadian bills for a $5 Canadian gold piece, and we can give no more for an American gold piece of the same amount."

"But I thought you were paying a premium on gold?"

"On raw gold from the mines," replied the banker.

"And by the way," added the banker, "you will have to leave the gold here now, because it is illegal to take gold out of Canada without a government license."

The saddest blow of all will come when the American returns to his own country. That's when he will feel the loss. For every $5 gold piece he brought into Canada, he got $5 in Canadian paper money. When he exchanges that for American money he will get considerably less than $5—the discount rates being as they are.

LABOR TAKES STAND AGAINST PRISON WORK

Advertising Talks Over Radio Also Protested in Resolution

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1 (AP)—Opposition to "prison labor in every state" was expressed in a resolution adopted unanimously by the American Federation of Labor convention today.

The resolution protested particularly against "the policy of the Norton, Va., reformatory employing prisoners on skilled labor."

Mr. Clyde M. Mills of Washington, representing the typographical union, explained: "I want the vote on this resolution to be an expression of opposition to prison labor in every state." He said the Maryland prison "is more a manufacturing plant than a prison."

Asking "the moral and financial support" of the federation, Mr. James D. Graham of Montana said "a fight against lower wages has been started in Butte, Mont., representing organized labor's first stand for a showdown."

Radio advertising was hit in a resolution referred to the executive council. Introduced by Mr. Paul Scharenberg of the California State Federation of Labor, the resolution urged that the "council, if feasible and practical, attempt to secure national legislation that will have for its purpose the prohibition of long advertising lectures and speeches over the radios of the country, limiting advertising by radio to an announcement of the name of the sponsor of the program and the produce or merchandise such sponsor may be selling."

The federation, too, went on record for legislation to "protect" the petroleum industry "against the flood of cheaply produced foreign oil coming into our markets."

The convention approved proposals for development and maintenance of navy yards and arsenals and elimination of private profit from the manufacture of munitions, but turned down a resolution urging building the navy up to London treaty strength. Measures granting independence to the Philippine Islands were approved.

Strikes will be only "a last resort" in the American Federation of Labor's efforts to establish unemployment insurance and the 30-hour week for the American workingman, leaders of the organization said today.

Mr. William Green, president, and federation leaders advocated peaceful attempts to gain the objectives, but Mr. Green himself said: "We will use force, if necessary, to obtain our demands for the shorter work week." By "force," Mr. Green explained he meant "strikes, boycotts and picketing."

Mr. W. J. McDonough, delegate of the Building Trades Union, said this organization, like other unions, is opposed to striking except as a last resort, "but we are willing to strike for unemployment insurance, shorter hours or anything else that will better the worker's lot." Others expressed similar views.

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Hunger March 'Credit' Taken By Communists

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP) — Earl Browder, a member of the secretariat of the American Communist Party, said at national headquarters today that ever since William Z. Foster first suggested a march on Washington the party had been active in organizing and supporting such a movement both among Communists and non-Communists.

Speaking for Mr. Foster, the party head, Mr. Browder said the present march was decided on by the national committee of unemployment councils on Oct. 10, but that Foster first suggested the action in a speech last Sept. 13.

"The Communist Party has definitely supported this move from the beginning," Browder said. A vast majority of the marchers are not Communists, he added, "but most of them become sympathetic in the course of the march."

The party spokesman said the recent Communist national political campaign was aligned with plans for the march. As to the question what relation the international headquarters of the party has with the movement, Mr. Browder said that while no sanction was asked of the international party, "we send them our papers, and we receive papers from them."

"The move was initiated by local unemployment councils and final plans were made at a meeting of their national committee in Chicago on Oct. 10 and 11, but even before that Comrade Foster suggested such action in a public speech during the campaign in the Chicago Coliseum on Sept. 13."

Neanderthal Types Vary, Finds Prove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1—Now comes word from Dr. George Grant McCurdy of Yale University, director of the American School of Prehistoric Research, that there were probably three types of the Neanderthal man, as witness new discoveries in Palestine by the joint expedition going forward under the direction of the American School and the British School of Archaeology.

It seems that an "extremely massive and powerful," well-preserved jaw, possessing a well-developed chin, has been discovered in the Cave of the Oven, at the foot of Mt. Carmel. It agrees in all points with the nine Neanderthal skeletons found recently in the near-by Cave of the Kids.

This fragment tends to confirm the suspicion of research workers that they were not engaged in tracking down proofs of one type, but of several. Last spring specimens were found in the Cave of the Kids which resembled Neanderthal specimens plainly marked as having been found in Europe, but having a projection of jaw different from the projections that distinguished the remains previously found in Palestine.

"This latest lower jaw strengthens the view that now, in the new Palestinian discovery, there is a representative of a primitive fossil race of Neanderthal differing from any previously discovered anywhere in Europe," the report says.

Penny a Year for Art Asked of Club Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—A penny a year for art is the plea which is being circulated among the 2,000,000 members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs by Mrs. Alvoni Allen of Jersey City, national art chairman.

It is expected to realize a tidy sum with which state chairmen are to buy prizes for the clubs that do the most to raise standards of beauty and promote American art. In addition Mrs. Allen is offering four prizes to be awarded this year.

DRAMA STUDENTS TO GIVE FOUR PLAYS

Students of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music will give four one-act plays under the direction of Mr. Clayton D. Gilbert in Jordan Hall, Friday and Saturday evenings, Dec. 2 and 3.

"My Blossom Maid," first performance on any stage, is to be the featured vehicle. Other plays are "Saturday's Children," a comedy; "The Birthday of the Infanta," a tragedy, and "The Tenor," a comedy.

She Gives Its Name To New Grace Liner

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

MISS ELISE GRACE

Daughter of W. R. Grace, Director of Steamship Line Bearing His Name.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEARNEY, N. J., Nov. 30—The steamship Santa Elena, last of four $5,000,000 vessels for the Grace Line, was launched here today. When commissioned, she will be placed in the service between New York and California and Pacific northwestern ports by way of Havana, Panama, Central America and Mexico.

Mooney Hearing Urged by Petition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—A new investigation of the Mooney-Billings case was asked yesterday of Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California, in a petition urging him "to request a competent legal adviser to make a thorough and fair analysis of the evidence of perjury."

Attached to the communication was a copy of the report on the case by the three lawyers appointed by the Wickersham Commission—Prof. Zechariah Chafee Jr. of Harvard Walter H. Pollak of New York—whose conclusion was that Mooney and Billings did not have fair trials.

Simultaneously the petitioners made public an open letter to Judge Matt I. Sullivan, one-time judge of the California Supreme Court, upon whose recommendation Governor Rolph declined to pardon Mooney, in which they charge him with "keeping an innocent man in prison."

Report Attacks Holding Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission in its biennial report just filed with the Governor and Council criticizes the activities of holding companies because "they are unregulated at the present time by either state or federal authority."

The Commission shows that its efforts have resulted in saving the consuming public approximately $250,000 annually in reduced rates for electrical energy. It is shown that there has been increase in revenues from power boats and outboard motors on inland waters of approximately 12 per cent to $20,546. Registrations in the last year total 5438 private boats and outboard motors, showing an increase of 16 per cent, and revenue of $16,314.

The Commission also reports that three street railways have discontinued business in two years, leaving but six in active operation, and of these latter, two are known to be contemplating abandonment.

Costa Rica Finds Flaws in 1923 Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

coming to power by revolutionary means.

Turning, then, to the first issue—changing, abrogating or retaining the treaty—one outstanding argument favoring the scrapping of the pact as it now reads is, that a revolution might have a constructive purpose. Any effort to rid Central America of political disorders is a fine ambition. However, can it be accomplished without first removing the causes?

The suggestion has been often made that what is really needed is, less policing and more primary instruction in economic structure, better means of communication, and the establishment of many more schools. "Not merely policemen, but spiritual leaders, teachers, engineers, and agricultural pioneers."

Turning to the second issue, whether or not the treaty shall remain as it is now, a convincing argument was advanced on Feb. 6, 1931, by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, that "in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua an entirely different situation existed from that nominally presented under international law and practice."

"Geographically," he explained, "these nations have for a century been the focus for the greatest difficulties. In 1907 a period of strife involving four of the five republics had lasted almost without interruption for several years. The five republics, Mexico, and the United States met that year to terminate the intolerable situation." The agreement written at that time was the forerunner of the 1923 pact.

Considering both arguments, and then hunting for a solution that might satisfy Costa Rica and the other Central American republics, a means to an end is readily found: a meeting of representatives of the United States, Mexico perhaps, and the Central American powers. The conference would be for the purpose of revising the treaty and allowing governments to be recognized, no matter how they came into power, provided they showed their ability and intention of carrying on international responsibilities.

Santo Domingo Case Cited

As the situation now stands the issue involved in recognition or non-recognition of Central American presidents might easily lead to conditions similar to those in Santo Domingo during 1904 and Mexico in 1923.

Santo Domingo had witnessed the successful coup d'état of General Morales, and in order to receive prompt recognition from the United States the General had agreed "to accept all engagements entered into between the American Legation and the Dominican Republic"—engagements to which President Roosevelt had not then obtained the assent of the American Senate.

Mexico, likewise, had seen the successful revolution of General Obregón, and had heard the United States insist that he "accept, as a price of recognition, a treaty embodied by the American Secretary of State containing America's views of what Mexico might do to safeguard the lives and property of American citizens." A compromise agreement resulted in Obregón's recognition.

Encouragement of Democracy

Whether the courses followed by the American Government were just or otherwise is not for this article to determine; but it should not be overlooked that the political and economic power of the United States is such that the policies of its Government and the interests of its people will always have considerable weight on the settlement of political and economic differences among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

Notwithstanding this, there should be no question as to America's desire to encourage democratic government and economic progress, for the more advanced each Central American republic becomes, fewer are the occasions for the United States to bother over recognitions, protection of American property and lives, and the traffic of arms intended for revolutionary leaders.

In conclusion, therefore, it appears proper to say that the Central American peoples have the right and the obligation to handle their own national affairs, and to determine their own destiny. Most any thoughtful person can admit that statement. And with that being so, would not the proper course for the United States to follow be, to invite the five powers, and Mexico, to gather around the board in an effort to determine whether or not the 1923 treaty should be abrogated, revised, or held intact?

Film to Depict 'Real' Indian Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—The Indian, minus war whoop, tepee and oil royalty, is to be shown in 10 motion pictures now being prepared by the Harmon Foundation with the assistance of Miss Edith Dabb, secretary of Indian work for the National Young Women's Christian Association.

No thunder of horses' hoofs, no brandishing of spears, no flying arrows are to be in these films. The plan is to explode the theories that Indians are lazy or have excessive wealth from oil royalties, and to how them living on the reservations, eating in cafeteria style, learning the newest methods of canning and preserving, studying trades and needing the kind of work which offers a steady income.

The home life of the past will be contrasted with that today, the prairie giving place to the reservation. The influences of government education and missionary movements will be traced along with backgrounds of crafts, arts and other culture.

CANADA TO ISSUE NEW AIR MAIL STAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The first air mail flight of the Dominion Government into Great Bear Lake on Dec. 1 has attracted the attention of stamp collectors in many parts of the world and approximately 20,000 covers for the first flight have been received at the Edmonton post office.

Philatelists in the United States and foreign lands contributed about 60 per cent of the total, the remainder coming from Canadian stamp collectors. Souvenir cachets depicting scenes on the six legs of the northern flight of many hundreds of miles beyond the end of the railway are being attached to these letters. It is expected that several thousand more letters will be received before the air mail leaves Edmonton for the far northland.

NANKING WHEAT PLAN OPPOSED BY CANTON

HONG KONG, China, Dec. 1 (AP)—Spokesmen for the Canton Government of south China Nov. 28 condemned the Nanking Nationalist Government's wheat loan idea on the ground that the grain would be sold and the proceeds used to strengthen Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's personal military power.

At the same time these spokesmen alleged south China would be compelled to pay a higher price for rice under the Nanking proposal for an import duty on that commodity. This duty, it was alleged, would be designed to compel the south to buy Yangtze rice in order to facilitate the sale of wheat in central China.

GOLD MINE FOUND NEAR MT. ARARAT

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 1 (AP)—A gold mine has been discovered at Kagaman, near Mt. Ararat, the Minister of Economy announced yesterday. He estimated its potential value at $300,000,000.

The Government will ask Parliament for an appropriation to finance exploitation of this mine and some newly discovered oil fields in Anatolia.

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NEW YORK ASKS FULL POWER ON SALARY CUTS

City Seeks Special Session of Legislature to Annul Mandatory Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is in Warm Springs, Ga., and Acting Gov. Herbert H. Lehman have before them today a petition by the City of New York to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of restoring to the city full control over all salary payments. Repeal of mandatory salary laws would open the way to an estimated saving of $20,000,000 in the city's 1933 budget.

The move for an extra session came at a meeting of the board of estimate and apportionment yesterday on motion of the comptroller, Mr. Charles W. Berry. Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee designated himself and the comptroller to lay the proof before the Acting Governor in Albany, that the city is facing an emergency in its jobless relief funding and that speedy action is imperative. The move forecasts a substantial reduction in salaries of city employees, especially in the upper brackets where increases have ranged from 30 to 200 per cent during the last decade.

Unless new arguments of an incontrovertible sort are brought to bear, however, it is considered unlikely that the special session request will be granted in view of the imminence of the regular session. The Governor, in conference with legislative leaders in October, decided that the requests of petitioning localities could be met when the Legislature convenes on Jan. 1.

A special session would cost approximately $50,000. Mayor McKee told newspaper men, however, that immediate action was warranted by the "importance" of the matters at issue. He continued his silence concerning the conference with the bankers at City Hall on Tuesday, when the city sought winter work relief financing and found the bankers adamant against lending even the $3,500,000 necessary for December until definite steps had been taken to effect additional and substantial municipal economies.

The salary cut move is regarded as another major defeat for Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany leader, in that Mr. Curry has up to this time opposed any tampering with the pay checks of city job holders.

In approving the resolutions presented to the estimate board yesterday by the Tammany comptroller, Mr. Curry reverses his whole policy with regard to city workers and tacitly subscribes to the McKee policy. Unquestionably the final force to this end was the pressure brought to bear by the big financial interests who do the city's financing and who regard the retrenchments made thus far as mere "bookkeeping economies" and "paper cuts."

Aircraft Exhibit Shown for Laymen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1—An exhibition interpreting the historical, industrial and engineering phases of aviation in terms of the layman has just been opened to the public at the Newark Museum, where it will continue for three months. The exhibit was assembled with the assistance of Lieut. Richard Aldworth, of the Newark Airport, and the cooperation of more than 90 manufacturing concerns, research organizations and individuals in the aviation field.

On display in the museum court are two completely assembled airplanes, showing by contrast the remarkable advances in aviation in little more than 20 years. Also on view are a number of complete engines, weather bureau instruments, a wind tunnel, an aviation communication set receiving over a loudspeaker pilot-to-airport communication, aircraft instruments and accessories and numerous process exhibits.

A model of the Newark Airport as it will look when developed according to projected plans is among the exhibits.

Lure of Riches in Beer Stocks Declared a Menace to Investors

Drys Issue Warning Based on Watchfulness of Federal Post Office Officials and States on Brewery Promotion Schemes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—Warnings against questionable brewery stock promotion schemes have been issued by drys here, with the appearance in the mails of numerous attempts to sell shares in this "phantom industry." That the Post Office Department here and state officials are watching these "get-rich-quick" schemes indicates the advisability of caution, it is pointed out.

These projects reveal, dry leaders assert, another potent force behind the movement for legalization of beer. Wet support is sought, they say, through picturing the opportunities for huge profits in the event of modification.

Illustrated profusely in colors, and attracting attention with such phrases as "Million's from beer," and "Will you gamble $5 or $10 with us?" one prospectus assures investors that legalization of beer of a high alcoholic content, by modification of the Volstead Act, is "almost a reality."

"The golden opportunity," it is termed in another circular, which urges everyone to "get in on the ground floor." Leisure, homes, automobiles, and even yachts are pictured pouring forth from "a modern brewery." This particular group, however, does warn that it is a "gamble," and notes that "because of the nature of the business, we may meet with some delays and disappointments."

This type of investment is further encouraged in a so-called financial bulletin which recommends purchase of a certain brewery stock, basing its advice in part on "encouraging statements from President Hoover" and other statesmen. It refers to "good brewery stocks" as the "leaders of the next bull market," failing to note that considerable would depend upon legislative action in connection with the prohibition laws.

Other proposals involve offers of attractive commissions on sales of brewery stocks, indicating the great advantages to be derived immediately from the legalization of beer. A more direct attempt to influence legislation in this respect is seen in letters sent to stockholders of a glass company urging them to work for repeal so that the need for bottles would increase and the company's profits rise accordingly.

These promotion schemes do not necessarily involve intentional fraud, security experts declare, but practically without exception are of a questionable nature.

Post Office Gives Rate of Increase

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—In its first announcement of postal receipts since rates were increased last July 6, the Post Office Department said Nov. 29 that 50 selected cities had produced $12,133,195 of revenue in excess of the amount that could have been expected under the old rates.

At the same time, Mr. Arch Coleman, first Assistant Postmaster-General, lifted restrictions which had been imposed on postmasters throughout the country against making public the postal receipts.

He specified, however, that the announcement must contain "the probable revenues that would have been received during the same period had the rates of postage not been increased." He said otherwise any figures would give an "erroneous conclusion."

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BETTER TIMES FOUND COMING ALONG STEADILY

Robertson Says the Past Three Months 'Crowded With Action'

Better times are slowly and steadily coming, Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the opening Assembly luncheon of the season at the Chamber today.

Discussing "Industrial Rehabilitation," and the strong efforts of the United States Government to assist in business recovery, Mr. Robertson said that the past three months have been "crowded with action." The financial disturbance of last summer is past, he said. "Gold is flowing back into the country. Our central banks have hundreds of millions of excess reserves, so that money is cheap, although not plentiful so far as business is concerned.

"Hoarding is on the decrease. We are already beginning to feel a beneficial effect," said Mr. Robertson. He deplored the attitude of business to wait until improvement materializes before doing its part to help.

"The industrial rehabilitation movement, inaugurated Aug. 30, at a national conference of banking and industrial executives, is an attempt to get business men to join in a common cause to help themselves and incidentally everyone else," he continued. "Our civilization is based upon the notion that open competition is the best method to follow and we are following it, which means that we are opposing everything and everybody, trying to keep our own feet regardless."

Mr. Roberston outlined the advantages of going ahead with modernizing, improving or repairing property if it needs it. "The future is going to be better than our immediate past," he declared. In the three months the rehabilitation movement has been in active existence, it has secured the definite and positive promise of $75,000,000 worth of improvements and repairs, he said.

"We do not claim that the increase in employment of 10 per cent that has occurred coincidentally with our activties, is due entirely to our activities, but it is significant that they occurred at the same time," he said. "The depression will be over when our normal habits are resumed and our normal optimism is in control. The plan of industrial rehabilitation is such a normal natural activity. It will help employment in the capital goods industry where unemployment is most severe."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Alumni Association of Oberlin: Dinner meeting, Dr. Ernest H. Wilkins, president of Oberlin, guest, Pioneer dining room, 6:30.

Presentation of Philip Barry's "Holiday," by Radcliffe Idler Club and Harvard Dramatic Club, Agassiz Theater, Cambridge, 8.

Concord Parent Teacher Association: Performance of "Valley Farm," High School auditorium, Concord, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Bazaar and exhibit, auspices International Institute, until 9, through Friday.

Salon of Allied Arts: Meeting, talk on architecture by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, 389 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

The Discussion Club: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Veterans' Association, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

New England Ladies' Hairdressers' Association: Directors' meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Boston League of Women Voters: Opening discussion meeting, on "Unemployment Reserve Plans," home of Mrs. Arthur A. Shurtleff, 66 Mount Vernon Street, 7:30.

Quota Club: Dinner meeting, talk on "The Hearthstone," by Miss Ina Keith, 264 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, "Gentlemen of the Press," by Mr. Alton H. Blackington, preceded by organ concert, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Education in New England lecture, "New England Industries in the Post-War Boom," by Mr. Ray M. Hudson, B. U. School of Education, 29 Exeter Street, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "The Land of the Midnight Sun and the Vikings," by Miss Isabella Taylor, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"Mädchen in Uniform," at 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—"Tragedy of Dostoevsky," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Isabel French, soprano, 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Luncheon, afternoon bridge, dinner and evening entertainment, benefit Ellis Memorial, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Sale of articles made by refugee women of Athens, home of Mrs. Charles Peabody, 197 Brattle Street, Cambridge, through Dec. 3.

Boston Public Library: Exhibition of Louisa M. Alcott pictures, through Dec. 6.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): International exhibit and bazaar, auspices International Institute, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools: Luncheons and meetings, Hotel Statler.

Leonard Refrigerator Company: Exhibits and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Theaters

Majestic—"Maedchen in Uniform," 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—"Tragedy of Dostoevsky," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Monday, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century; eighteenth century French ornamental designs; paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith and the Misses Frances and Rebecca Smith. Gallery E-9; etchings by Whistler.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings in oil, by Anthony Thieme. Also etchings and drypoints of the sea, by C. J. A. Wilson. Through Dec. 3.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 697 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawings and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Sloan, Hassam, Merida, Forain and others.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits. Through Dec. 10.

Doll & Richards, 132 Newbury Street—Pastel of Flowers, by Laura Coombs Hills. Sketches of Boston by Kay Peterson, and water colors by Hoyland B. Bettinger. Through Dec. 3.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 24.

Copley Art Store, 697 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Paintings by Alphonse J. Shelton. Drawings in colors of dogs, by Bernard W. Shattuck. Both through Dec. 10.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly westerly; minimum temperature tonight near 38.

Massachusetts: Fair, slightly colder in east portion tonight; Friday mostly cloudy; slowly rising temperature.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder on south coast tonight; Friday partly cloudy; slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy; slowly rising temperature.

Vermont: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Friday partly cloudy; slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Friday partly cloudy; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north and northwest winds, diminishing Friday; fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	38	52	Montreal	28	38
Bismarck	32	54	Nantucket	44	50
Boston	40	54	New Orleans	50	62
Buffalo	40	44	New York	38	52
Calgary	24	42	Norfolk, Va.	42	52
Charleston	44	52	North Platte	40	66
Chicago	38	52	Philadelphia	44	54
Cincinnati	30	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	60	72
Denver	42	60	Pittsburgh	38	52
Eastport, Me.	32	38	Portland, Me.	42	56
Hatteras	46	52	Raleigh	42	58
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	44	62
Yp.nt. Nov.30	74		St. Paul	40	58
Helena, Mont.	40	50	Salt Lake City	42	62
Jacksonville	48	60	San Francisco	50	60
Huron, S. D.	40	62	Santa Fe, N.M.	36	50
Kansas City	48	64	Seattle	48	48
Key West	62	70	Tampa	48	64
Los Angeles	50	64	Washington	42	56
Memphis	46	62	Wichita, Kan.	48	68
Miami, Fla.	54	72	Williston, N.D.	30	42

A—9 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 1.
B—Maximum Nov. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:29 p. m., Friday 2:10 a. m.
Height of tides 10.7 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

Contributing Happiness to Man and Child

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOY MAKING AT THE MORGAN MEMORIAL

Two Joys Grow Where One Once Grew From Morgan Memorial Toy Activity

Boy plus toy equals two joys, is the simple mathematical conclusion drawn by Mr. Percy J. Trevethan, superintendent of the Morgan Memorial Industries in Boston. That is why he "made" work for 28 unemployed men in the furniture repair department of the Memorial, making toys of all kinds, thus giving joy to the boy receiving the toy and joy to the men who, for the first time in many months, are drawing weekly pay envelopes.

Toy-making is a new line of the many and varied activities of the memorial industries. It was instituted by Mr. Trevethan, following a report by the employment office that there was an unusually large number of men seeking work whose individual needs seemed to be more than that of the average applicant.

Some of the men hired were experienced carpenters or cabinetmakers. Others knew nothing of the carpentry trade. In the group is an expert cabinetmaker with a family of seven children who had not worked for nine months. He had been living on his savings until they had been exhausted. The Morgan Memorial heard his story and gave him work.

Since the last week of October, when the project was begun, the 28 men have turned out more than 1000 toys, including tractable elephants, ducks, and other animals, and carts, trailers, hobbyhorses, children's chair and table sets.

In planning the new venture, Mr. Trevethan investigated the furniture repair department and found that much of the wood that was being bundled up for kindling could be reclaimed and used in building toys. Any metal needed could be torn from old iceboxes, he decided. Paint, a few nails and bolts were the only articles purchased and thus a good working wage was given the men. The toys are being sold at cost to the people of the poorer districts in Boston.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William E. Adams, Chelmsford, Mass.
Ethel K. Adams, Chelmsford, Mass.
Mrs. David Wilson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen L. Whitworth, Cleveland, Ohio.
Herbert R. Boardman, Somerville, Mass.
I. B. Boardman, Willsboro, N. Y.
Mrs. Ira A. Dolliff, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Edith H. Pfluger, Arlington, Mass.
Mrs. Frances M. Abbott, Arlington, Mass.
Miss Geraldine Hacker, Portland, Maine.
Charles A. Hamilton, Concord, Mass.
Mrs. Florence B. Smith, New Glasgow, N. S.
George H. Elson, Bronx, N. Y.

FEWER AUTOMOBILES IN MASSACHUSETTS

If the pedestrian has noted any greater ease in getting across the street these days, it is probably because there are fewer motorcars on Massachusetts highways than at any other time in the last four years. Registrations for the first 11 months of the current year reached 905,129, against 986,803 for the corresponding period of a year ago.

The major decline showed in passenger automobile registrations, 794,453 being counted this year, as against 872,453 last year, a drop of 8.9 per cent. A significant feature is the reduction in motorcycles from 3068 last year to the present season's total of 1643. Indications are that registrations for the 12 months will drop below 1,000,000 for the first year since 1928.

MT. HOLYOKE GIRLS TO DISCUSS WAR DEBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 1—Students of the International Relations Club at Mt. Holyoke College, in the rôles of the various characters prominent in the negotations now proceeding, will discuss the war debts tangle tonight, using one stone to get after the two birds of "failure by American undergraduates to interest themselves in public affairs" and an understanding of varying viewpoints with regard to the debt situation.

Miss Ruth Lawson of Batavia, N. Y., president of the club will occupy the chair. Anything may happen. All the participants can do is remember the World Court and the Golden Rule.

HARVARD FRESHMEN WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

Award of 180 scholarships and aids to freshmen in Harvard College is announced today by the committee on scholarships, University Hall. The awards total $63,570, an average of $350 for each student. Today's awards to freshmen follow previous announcements of scholarships for upper class students and bring the amount assigned in scholarships this year to $162,954 for a total of 478 students in Harvard College.

Of the awards to freshmen, 88 were granted from the Price-Greenleaf, Parmenter, and other aid funds: 36 were made by Harvard clubs throughout the country; and 21 were awarded to qualified graduates of Cambridge schools. The remaining 35 included a number of individual scholarships, many of which give special preference to students from designated schools or localities.

Boston Art Notes

Children's Art Center

Well worth the perambulation into the South End is a visit to the Children's Art Center at 36 Rutland Street. The small building, well set off against a large trim lawn, houses a number of exhibitions, selected for the delectation of young folk. So far as is known this is the only museum in existence specializing on juvenile edification.

For current display there are some landscapes and seascapes by Mr. Oscar Anderson made with facility and with an eye to cheerful, delicate scenic effects. There are, besides, sculptures by Mr. Raymond Porter of the faculty of the Massachusetts School of Art. In the tall, arched windows which form one entire wall of the small building have been hung medallions composed by Mr. Charles Connick's workshop, from fragments of glass collected from the environs of the old Sandwich glass factory. Children here have opportunity to learn about the various genres of art, and incidentally to learn the technique.

David Rose

Etchings and drawings of Pioneer Palestine, made by Mr. David Rose, are on view at the Massachusetts School of Art, Brookline and Longwood Avenues.

Mr. Rose has appreciated Millet, a prototype well-suited to the inspiring subject matter. Millet evoked poetic content from the picture of workmen toiling at their outdoor tasks. The shovel and hoe, the rude habiliments, the exhilarating, freshly turned earth and clear, luminous air all contribute to an excellent pictorial scheme. Mr. Rose draws with power, emphasizing physical strength and intensity of exertion. He arranges the figures with a good sense of composition. He portrays the facial features with regard for their idealism, their struggle and hopefulabundant experience in manipulating a difficult and limited medium. In making more plates he will find that fewer lines may help to make an effect more expressive, that modulations of surface and greater delicacy in line quality help to enrich the medium. There is no doubt he is well adapted to etching, that he treats it with due seriousness and that he has fertile ideas. All his shortcomings may be made to disappear with practice. D. A.

Y.W.C.A. Sponsors Handicraft Bazaar

Hand-woven silks, hammered metal utensils, and many other handwrought articles from the Old World are being featured this week at the bazaar and exhibit of the Y. W. C. A. International Institute on Clarendon Street. Yesterday afternoon a tea was held, at which many foreign countries were represented by choice delicacies as well as by young women servers dressed in colorful folk costumes.

According to Miss Georgia Ely, executive director of the International Institute, the object of the exhibition is to arouse in young women with foreign backgrounds, as well as Americans, an appreciation for the folk and peasant craft of foreign countries. Miss Ely stated that five years ago when an exhibit was held at the Boston Public Library, many asked about the possibility of buying some of the articles on display. The combination of bazaar and exhibit, which the institute hopes to make an annual affair, is the outgrowth of this request.

Among the many artistic and delicately executed articles representing approximately 25 countries, the following are to be found: clay figures, pottery and glassware from Mexico; silks and woven fabrics from Afghanistan; Danish silverware and wood carvings; and some fine examples of Russian weaving as well as some relics of the prerevolution days. The bazaar will be open through Friday.

TRAFFIC VIOLATORS TO GET FIXLESS TAGS

After New Year's Day, the motorist who parks illegally will find a new type of police tag on his car designed to help end "fixing" of traffic violations. It improves on the old tag by providing more details for the police to depend on in court cases.

Of primary importance, the tag will tell whether or not the officer gave the tag to the car driver or merely placed it on the car. Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman has asked policemen to use ink or indelible pencil when making out tags.

NEW STOCK TROUPE TO FORM IN BOSTON

Plans for a new stock company, which would play only the best of dramas, were announced last night at a gathering of interested persons in the Hotel Touraine. The group met to pledge funds for supporting the company.

Mr. Edward P. Goodnow, formerly director of the Copley Theater, outlined the project and said that $1800 of a needed $10,000 already has been obtained. A tentative opening date of Dec. 26 was set and Mr. Goodnow announced that the Copley Theater probably would be used for presenting the plays.

Indiana Man Is Thrice Winner Of World Title of 'Corn King'

Former Hoosier Schoolmaster's Ten Ears of Yellow Dent Add to Trunkful of Awards He Has Won in His Farming Activities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—A man who started out as a Hoosier schoolmaster and quit teaching, a little regretfully, to farm his father's land some 25 years ago is today rewarded for his devotion to agriculture. He was made the year's "Corn King" yesterday at the International Grain and Hay Show here for the surpassing excellence of 10 ears of seed corn he exhibited.

Mr. C. E. Troyer of La Fontaine, Ind., the new monarch, is three times a "Corn King," for he won the international award in 1920 and 1927. Although not new to the purple he was particularly happy over his third winning because it proves, he said, that one can raise consistently fine seed corn by sticking to a single strain and improving it.

The ten almost faultless ears of Reid's yellow dent which won Mr. Troyer the crown this year came from seed which traces directly, he said, to his winning sample of 1927 and that, in turn, was "descended" from an ear of corn from the Grand Championship exhibit of 1925 given him by the winner of that year.

No, there's nothing hit or miss about Mr. Troyer's winning. His Hoosier corn-growing friends who crowded around the blue-shirted monarch yesterday to shower congratulations upon him say he is the most consistent winner of awards they know. He has 10 gold medals won in successive years from his state Corn Growers' Association for producing a high yield of corn per acre, and so many other awards, blue ribbons and what not that he has to keep them in an old trunk at home, a trunk he used when he knocked about the countryside as a school teacher.

Although Mr. Troyer has proved such an excellent farmer he hasn't given up the cultural interests that he formed as a teacher. He likes poetry and manages to find a lot of it right down on the farm. When asked for a story about his corn by reporters who crowded round him here he didn't talk agriculture but told one of them that the prize corn was raised on land that less than a century ago was planted by Indians with "squaw corn," little nubbins that were the ancestors of the prize winners. "Wouldn't that make a good beginning for you?" Mr. Troyer wanted to know, and the reporter agreed that he knew "a feature story lead."

The Corn King has other hobbies, such as collecting coins and raising gladiolus. He's now working on a brand new "glad," raised from seed, which his friends say is something for the gladiolus men to look out for.

Indiana farmers won a big majority of the corn prizes, a feat which is interpreted here as due, among other causes, to the informal coöperation of the farmers with the experts at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue University. The reserve championship went to Mr. L. M. Vogler of Hope, Ind., who exhibited white corn of a variety developed by his father 53 years ago. He is a former "Corn King."

The junior championship was awarded to Bernard de Ford of Converse, Ind. Indiana farmers won 51 out of 55 prizes offered in one of the regions in which they enter—which runs to the Atlantic seaboard—and 62 out of 71 prizes in another.

MERCHANT MARINE MEN 'TALK SHOP'

Progress in ship propulsion economy, accomplishments of shipbuilders and reminiscences of Boston Harbor were discussed at the meeting of the Merchant Marine Club of Boston, Inc., at the Simpson Plant, East Boston, last evening.

Mr. John E. Burkhardt, chief engineer of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., described methods of economizing in the cost of ship propulsion. Mr. Harry E. Gould, general manager of the Fore River Plant of that concern, explained shipbuilding trends and Mr. George S. Webster, dean of Boston shipping men, spoke on "A Half Century Around Boston Harbor."

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HALT ON ARMS PARLEY BACKED BY WASHINGTON

Plan Placed Before Other Nations at Geneva as Best Policy Now

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Decision to favor speedy closing of the present phase of the Disarmament Conference on the basis of gains already achieved, and intensive continuance of its work in a less ambitious form through a permanent committee, has been reached by the Department of State and advocated to the other nations at Geneva.

The decision means the formal termination of that endeavor which began last February, and its metamorphosis into a very different line of attack on the disarmament problem. Instead of a full, normal diplomatic conference, with all the publicity, expense, and continuing responsibility involved, the American Government wants a more modest committee, working away from the glare of publicity, and perhaps registering more permanent gains.

But as a first stage, all that has yet been achieved by the Disarmament Conference will be consolidated in a treaty, signed, and sent to the nations for ratification. An agreement against aggressive arms in the form of some military aviation, heavy artillery, tanks, gas and germ methods of warfare, etc., will be the central feature of the treaty. There is presumably not enough diplomatic agreement barring a complete settlement between Germany and France to carry out either the Hoover or the Herriot programs for drastic disarmament reform.

Ambitious Program Shelved

It is implied at the Department of State that ending of the present phase should take place within the next month or six weeks, and there scarcely seems opportunity to carry out any of the ambitious programs which are in the midst of diplomatic discussion. Instead, only the details of disarmament, some of them important, will be rounded up and put into concrete form.

But the more sweeping Hoover, Herriot, and Simon proposals will still be under examination at the committee which is to succeed the conference and its work is expected to be even more effective in carrying disarmament ahead.

Plans have apparently not yet clearly emerged for the continuing committee but it is expected to resemble the Disarmament Conference's steering committee, on which an equal number of great and small powers are represented, in all less than a score. This body can conveniently meet at any time and carry the work of disarmament along without the expense and difficulty of a full conference.

If the American proposals are carried through, the session of the full conference scheduled to take place no later than Jan. 15 will presumably be brief and terminatory. There will not be, as was previously planned, a reopening of the Disarmament Conference along the lines of last February. Earlier plans to begin a new mass attack on disarmament in formal state will have to be scrapped and the more modest methods chosen.

Item of Expense Stressed

It is no secret that one great reason for the American initiative is expense, for had the full Disarmament Conference met in January the Administration would have had great difficulty in getting funds to send a delegation, and certainly could have done nothing on this year's scale.

But more fundamental in the switch of tactics is Mr. Henry L. Stimson's recurrent desire to do political work quietly, out of publicity spotlights, and with no speeches before a resounding microphone. He is convinced that in private discussions lie successes. For that reason he hears with gratification that Mr. Norman H. Davis is making progress in talks with French, Germans and Italians and he is working for a continuation of such methods applied to the arms problem as a whole.

However, the change will mean a major alteration in Geneva, although in State Department circles it is expected to gain the approval of most of the nations represented there and to open the door to practical progress.

Britain Pushes Debts And Arms Together

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 30—Vital decisions which, it is confidently expected, will lead to Germany's return to the Disarmament Conference, were taken by the Cabinet yesterday, the Monitor understands. It was in fact the need of obtaining his colleagues' approval of a plan drawn up in private at Geneva which was the primary reason why Sir John Simon came back to London during the last week-end.

Another reason, of course, was the war debt issue, and it is regarded as significant in diplomatic circles that despite the urgency of the latter the British Government saw the necessity of pushing on with disarmament. The inference is inescapable that the British Government believes there is better hope for a favorable outcome of war debt discussions if Europe can settle the disarmament issue.

The lines on which Germany's return to disarmament discussions can be obtained are understood to follow those laid down in the first part of the British Foreign Secretary's speech in Geneva Nov. 17. It is proposed that the delegates of five powers—Britain, France, Italy, Germany and the United States—should make a joint declaration in favor of granting theoretical equality to Germany and in embodying articles giving effect to this equality in the disarmament convention. To this declaration would be added a reservation by France on the subject of security.

It is understood here that Germany has agreed to this method of dealing with the question.

STORES DEBARRED ON AUDUBON ROAD

The long legal struggle of Mr. Elias Gelassi, owner of an apartment house at 500-504 Audubon Road, to extend the first floor of his building flush with the street line and to start two stores on the street met defeat in a ruling of the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday. Mrs. Emma L. Coleman, owner of property on Audubon Road, successfully balked the objective of Mr. Gelassi.

Zoning laws had been altered by the Board of Appeal of the Boston Building Department to permit the putting in of the stores. Mrs. Coleman obtained from a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court a writ quashing the action of the board. Mr. Gelassi took the case to the full bench, which repudiated the decision of the board.

STATE TO EXTEND MOTOR INSPECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1—The Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles today announced that an extensive and continued inspection of safety mechanisms and appliances will be undertaken because the department feels that there has been a decided let-down in the degree of care which owners and operators are giving their cars.

Approximately 80 per cent of the cars checked recently had defective equipment, an investigation revealed. Nearly one-third of those examined had useless of defective foot-brakes and almost twice that number of hand or auxiliary brakes were discovered out of order.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Matinee Melodies; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio period.
6:15 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; Willis and Eugene Howard, comedians.
7:30 "Hum and Strum"; vocal.
7:45 Westinghouse Program.
8:00 Hank Keene's Hillbillies.
8:15 Soloist and organ.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, "Dancing Strings"—orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Jimmy McHale's Cascades Orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "What Japan Is Doing to Rehabilitate Itself," Kensuke Horinouchi, Consul General; orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Carl Moore's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Piano duo.
5:15 "The Original Teddy Bears."
5:30 Talk, "Advice on Dogs."
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: John Erskine; Heywood Broun.
7:00 Eva Gingras, soprano.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Carson Robison's Pioneers.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Ethel Merman; Moran and Mack; sketch; chorus.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat."
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. E. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Ben Alley; orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Nowaity Four.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 "Success Doctor."
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, Jack Benny; soloist; Ted Weems's Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra; soloist.
9:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Cesar Khayyam"; drama.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: Aborn Opera Company in Lehar's "The Merry Widow."
10:30 Local dance music.
1:00 "Through the Hollywood Keyhole."
1:30 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-3:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hill Billy George."
5:15 Lew Hart's Ace Rhythm Band.
5:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Reagan's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shall sport talk.
6:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Chemical Society lectures.
7:45 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 Master of Mystery sketch.
9:00 Local dance music
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 *La Paradis* Band.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal, tenor.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones' Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Recorded music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Musical Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor and commentator.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:31 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, "Words and Music."
3:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Rhythmic Serenade."
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Nice String Quartet.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—Tea Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio concert music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

New York, Ontario & Western Railroad reports for October a surplus after taxes and charges of $50,993, compared with a surplus of $37,530 in October a year ago. For the 10 months ended Oct. 31 surplus was $366,376 after taxes and charges, equal to $1.13 a share on the 301,150 common shares, compared with $683,119, or $1.14 a share, in the first 10 months of 1931.

Prince Dons Robes of London 'Liveryman'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© The Times, London

HEIR TO BRITISH THRONE INITIATED AS MASTER IN NOVEL INSTITUTION

CANADIAN DRY FINDS LIQUOR MEANS SALOON

Ben Spence Says Quebec System Legalizes the Speakeasy

Legalization of liquor under such a control system as is in force in Quebec simply would regularize the speakeasy, roadhouse, and blindpig, according to Mr. Ben H. Spence, Canadian journalist and international temperance worker. In Quebec, he says, places formerly selling illegally have adapted themselves to the requirements of the new law and have continued in operation. There can be no liquor, he insists, without the saloon in some form.

Mr. Spence, as representative of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, the student department of the World League Against Alcoholism, is making a speaking tour of New England colleges, having spoken today before a group of Northeastern University students. Yesterday he addressed students of the schools of theology and education at Boston University.

"Wine and beer with meals," Mr. Spence points out, in discussing proposals for liquor control, "may sound good, but in application it makes the old saloon look like a pink tea."

The Quebec system of control, generally conceded the best in Canada, and urged by Dr. Nicholas Murry Butler, president of Columbia University, Mr. Spence declared today, is an example of how liquor consumption is increased under a system of so-called government "control."

Speaking of his work among the colleges and universities throughout the United States, Mr. Spence noted that in all his travels and contacts he has not once seen an indication of liquor on a college campus. The students probably drink, he admits, but it is not in evidence in any such flagrant degree as friends of unregulated liquor claim. Graduates, he says, are responsible for most of the alleged drinking at football games.

"For orderly conduct, refined conversation and considerate courtesy," he holds, "the students are far above the average."

The alcohol problem, he says, must be given a factual treatment before college students.

REFUND ORDERED ON WASHBURN TAX

A tax refund of $2210 with damages to the trust fund of $150,000 established by Mr. Charles G. Washburn, Worcester, was ordered in an opinion by Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal District Court yesterday. It was decreed that the tax was imposed illegally. The fund was established for the benefit of Mr. Washburn's mother and other persons.

Mr. J. Duke Smith, special assistant United States attorney, indicated his intention of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Taxation of the trust fund was made as a part of the gross Washburn estate, by Mr. Thomas W. White, collector of internal revenue, on the grounds that Mr. Washburn retained control of the fund up to the time of his passing on. Declaring that Mr. Washburn was not the beneficiary, the counsel for the defense contended the fund should not have been taxed as was the case.

HOLYOKE COMPANY LOSES $28,551 SUIT

Suit of the Holyoke Water Power Company against the American Writing Paper Company in the United States Court resulted yesterday in a decision for the defendant. Recovery of $28,551, alleged to be due for water power rentals, was sought by the plaintiff. Indications that the case will be appealed were given by attorneys, who will confer with the court on exceptions and appeal later.

A contract of 1869 specifying that the rental might be paid either in silver bullion or in currency, provided the basis of the defendant's case. With the depreciation of silver, the plaintiff refused to accept bullion payments, and sought to annul the old agreement with the contention that the practice had been to pay the rental in currency.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Dec. 1—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

Prince of Wales Takes Master's Post In London's Latest Livery Company

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Prince of Wales was initiated as the first Master of the Honorable Company of Master Mariners at a civic function here, when the Lord Mayor of London, with the pomp and ceremony associated with his office, welcomed the heir to the British throne into a novel city institution.

The occasion was no ordinary one, for this was the first time that a Prince of Wales has attended as master of a city company to receive a grant of livery; it was also the first time for more than 200 years that a new company had been formed to which a livery had been granted.

The Livery Companies of the City of London date back to the reign of Edward III in the fourteenth century. It was then that the Handicraftsmen succeeded in gaining the right to elect their own officers and the authority to regulate their trades. Their liveries also became official and distinctive, and Edward III himself became a member of the linen armorers as the tailors were then called.

The Prince was received by the Lord Mayor, Sir Maurice Jenks, at the Mansion House entrance and conducted to the room known as the Long Parlor where he was seated on the Lord Mayor's right. The scene was a bright one, with the Prince garbed in a long, wide-sleeved blue robe trimmed with fur, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in scarlet, with their chains of office, seated on gilded chairs. The law officers were in their black gowns and white wigs and on the end of the table were crossed the Great Mace and Sword of Office.

In due form the Town Clerk read the decision of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to "grant, confirm and ratify unto the good men of the mistery called the Honorable Company of Master Mariners and their successors that they be a Livery Company of the City of London."

It is probably also without precedent that a company incorporated so recently as six years ago, and re-incorporated two years by Royal Charter, should now have become a city company and a livery company at the same time.

Glass Is Reported Next Treasury Head

(Continued from Page 1)

an extra session of Congress immediately after his inauguration on March 4.

As members of Congress and party leaders continue to pour into this tiny southern retreat, the list of subjects on which immediate legislative action is demanded rapidly assumes alarming proportions. It is obvious that scarcely a beginning could be made during the 90 days of the short session, and it is equally obvious that the sponsors will not be satisfied with postponement of action after their party controls an overwhelming majority in Congress.

While national affairs developed along these lines, Governor Roosevelt perfected plans for the ordering of his personal staff. It is believed he has decided to appoint as his secretaries Col. Louis Howe, his confidential secretary for more than 20 years; Mr. Stephen T. Early, a former newspaper man, now connected with Paramount Films, and Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre, another former newspaper man who has acted as his press relations secretary since the beginning of the campaign. It is also expected that Prof. Raymond Moley will receive an appointment to the staff.

Program Unfolding

Legislative action demanded in the immediate future by visitors to the "Little White House" yesterday ranged all the way from farm mortgage relief to a statutory limitation on incomes and inheritances. Meanwhile a growing desire was detected to avoid new taxation, with borrowing held forth as a preferable alternative if economy fails to produce a balanced budget.

Representative Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, came as the champion of the farmer against the $900,000,000 mortgage burden, most of it at high interest rates. Senator Tom Connally of Texas presented the case against new taxation on the ground that since industry and business is being aided over the period of economic stress by loans from the R. F. C., Uncle Sam should similarly be permitted to assist himself by short-term borrowing. Senator Huey Long, self-styled Kingfish of Louisiana, told the President-Elect that all he wanted was the postmastership in Winnfield, his home town. The ulterior motive became apparent, however, when he indorsed the candidacy of Mr. James M. Thompson, editor the New Orleans Item, for the Secretaryship of War.

It was learned that the President-Elect has decided to do without an official White House physician, and is expected to have a swimming pool built in the White House grounds, where he will exercise regularly.

Music

John Joseph Duffy

Last night, in Recital Hall, Conservatory Building, Mr. John Joseph Duffy, blind pianist and composer, gave a recital of piano music which included four preludes by Debussy, a trio of compositions by Ravel, a pair of numbers from Mr. Eugene Goossens's "Four Conceits," and a group devoted to the works of Mr. Duffy himself. As assisting artist, Mr. Duffy had Mr. Harold Logan, baritone, with Mr. Carl Feldman as efficient accompanist. Mr. Logan offered two groups of songs, among which were a pair by Franz, a song from MS. by Miss Elisabeth J. Schulz and Jacques Wolfe's "Glory Road."

Mr. Duffy set himself an ambitious task in presenting a program by those whom we consider modern in harmonic idiom. It proved to be a task somewhat beyond his present powers of purely mechanical accomplishment. It was evident that he had not as yet acquired the necessary independence of the keyboard which is a requisite for the complete and satisfactory interpretation of such compositions as the Debussy "La Cathédrale Engloutie," or Ravel's "Les Entretiens de la Beele et de la Bête." And what is true of these may be in a measure true of the remaining numbers of the first group. Mr. Duffy must now strive to infuse his "moderns" with that imaginative quality without which they perish.

Mr. Duffy's own little compositions display considerable ingenuity, especially those in group C, which included "Let's Play Soldiers" and "My Music-Box Is 'Busted'!" from the "Toyland Sketches." Possibly Mr. Duffy feels more at home with his own artistic children, for they were a credit to him.

Mr. Logan revealed a voice of pleasing characteristics, but obviously in the formative period. Perhaps his most successful song of the evening was Rasbach's "Mountains." A small audience gave both artists warm applause. G. M. S.

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Einstein Affair Up to Consular Officials Abroad

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The State Department has communicated to American consular officials in Europe a demand by the Woman Patriot Corporation that Dr. Albert Einstein, famed scientist, be barred from this country.

The protest sent to the department by Mrs. Randolph Frothingham of Brookline, Mass., president of the organization, said that Dr. Einstein is a member of "several Communist organizations under Moscow management."

The action taken by the State Department today, it was explained, was to familiarize American consuls abroad with the accusations lodged against the German professor for their own information, in event he should apply at any of the consular offices in Europe for a visé.

State Department officials said this was the customary procedure in a case of this kind, and that the responsibility of granting a visé under the immigration law rests entirely with the American consular officials themselves.

London Knows Einstein As Pacifist, Not 'Red'

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 1—From reliable sources in London it is stated that Dr. Albert Einstein, whose admission to the United States has been protested by the Woman Patriot Corporation on the ground of alleged communistic affiliations, has categorically disapproved of Communism.

Last year, it is stated, Dr. Einstein, at first joined the protest of European intellectuals against the Soviet sabotage trial. Later, however, he withdrew his signature, explaining that he had been misinformed concerning the peculiar conditions in Soviet Russia.

Except in the matter of disarmament, his publicly expressed views are in the main the antithesis of Communism. In the London News Chronicle, he has written that "the state should be our servant; we should not be its slaves. We should only make such sacrifices for the state as will conduce to the further development of human individuals." This opinion is manifestly contrary to Communist doctrine. Dr. Einstein, it is stated, never indorsed Communist theory, although, as a radical pacifist he may have lent his name to anti-war congresses or appeals in which communistic inspiration predominated.

'Red' Affiliations Denied

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 1 — According to Berlin Communist headquarters, Dr. Albert Einstein is not a member of the Communist Party. Other high Communist circles in Berlin declare that Dr. Einstein is not in any way affiliated with the Communist organization or with the movement.

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Baltic States Bordering Russia Now Seek Soviets' Friendship

(Continued from Page 1)

fact that their eastern boundaries march for hundreds of miles with those of the Soviet, and thus form a very considerable part of the great international frontier, with Russia on the other side of it, that stretches from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

In its sturdy independence Finland has all along taken the line that it was not afraid of the Soviet, but its small population as compared with that of the other inevitably gave an air of unreality to this attitude, nor was it bettered when it stated that it could not be indifferent to any attack made on Estonia and Latvia.

Ports Opened to Soviet

As for these two states, they held three of the great ports, Tallinn (Reval), Riga and Libau, of former Russia—the terminals of trunk railways from Petrograd and Moscow and even farther south—and offering apparently an almost irresistible temptation to the Soviet, which not a few observers thought would lead to the speedy demise of both of these little republics.

They did what they could to propitiate the Soviet by making it as free in these ports as were their own citizens, and by quoting rates lower on their railways than were those of the Soviet in its own territory. The Soviet played the two states off against each other for its transit traffic, and besides fomented intrigues and disturbances in them which came to a head in the unsuccessful attempt in December, 1924, to subvert the Estonian Government by a rising in Tallinn.

The next moves of the Soviet were concerned with proposals for non-aggression treaties, which were rejected because of their unfavorable character. All through this period, the end of which came into sight only in September of last year, the Soviet did its utmost, short of war, to harass and intimidate these states politically; the institution of the Five-Year Plan threatened their existence economically, and the dumping to which it led added for them still darker color to the trade slump from which they suffered with the rest of the world. The success of the Five-Year Plan simply meant their ruin, and they watched it being carried out in Russia with the greatest anxiety.

Japan's Moves Watched

Such was the situation. But today it is quite changed. The pressure of Japan on the Soviet in the Far East has produced a tremendous change in the attitude of the Baltic-Border States to Soviet Russia; and the partial failure of the Five-Year Plan and the hard internal conditions prevailing throughout Russia have had the further effect of widening, deepening and establishing this change in the mentality of these states toward the Soviet.

From the outset of Japan's operations in Manchuria the Baltic-Border States closely watched all that went on, Finland being particularly on the alert. They waited to see what counteraction the Soviet would take—they had seen how China had been coerced by it over the Chinese Eastern Railway two years before. They now saw that the Soviet did little or nothing, and they came to the conclusion that it did not intend to tackle Japan. Japan carried out its program, and the Baltic-Border States were immensely impressed. The might of the Soviet appeared to be a myth!

All this is not to say that these states approve or disapprove Japanese action in Manchuria. Some of their leaders refer to the inevitability of Japan's territorial expansion in Asia as justifying it, and among their peoples there is general sympathy for Japan, the basis of which, however, is not any affection for Japan, but an intense feeling of satisfaction with its opposition to the Soviet, and with the strengthening of their own place in the world that is implicit in the new situation. They think that with Japan on its hands the Soviet has plenty to do; its weakness amounts to just that! And they see this confirmed by the non-aggression treaties which the Soviet has signed with them during the present year.

Stabilization of Status

The Border States in short are not worrying themselves any more about Soviet hostility; they would very much prefer to be friends with it. What they do wish—it is the sole aim of their policy—is the more and more complete stabilization of their existing status, and for that they thoroughly understand that a lasting peace is essential.

Nor do they fear the Soviet, as they did with good reason, from the economic point of view. They are probably better informed than any other country respecting the true state of things in Russia, and they believe, on evidence, that the Five-Year Plan is largely a failure. They do not think that the second Five-Year Plan will succeed in any greater measure. As for themselves, they are in the main peasant states, and the world trade recession bears heavily on them.

In all the Baltic the cause of the decline is one and the same, namely, the low prices of agricultural products and the consequent scarcity of cash. The old saying that "when the peasants have money, everybody has money" is painfully true in the Baltic, as elsewhere in Europe. But it is also true that there is abundance of food in these states for man and beasts; nobody need starve, though he may not be able to pay off his debts or buy what aforetime he has regarded as necessaries. These states can "hang on" hopefully until better times arrive, as assuredly they will.

RESOLUTIONS OPPOSE REPEAL

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1 (AP)—Resolutions opposing repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and modification of the Volstead Act were adopted at a meeting of prohibition advocates here Nov. 28 after an address by Mr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

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The Editor's Puzzle
Although the League objected to the plan at first, it was finally proved by them, the consensus of opinion between the various nations being that [illegible] the world would see that [illegible]
(Correct form of quotation which appears on Daily Features page)

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GERMAN GLIDERS FOR FIRST TIME TRANSPORT MAIL

Air Full of Bird-Like Machines at Annual Competition

New designs and new records in engineless aviation, as they appeared in Europe's major glider competition, have been chronicled for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *by an observer who has watched the development of this sport since he first reported the beginnings of sailplaning in Germany.*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASSERKUPPE, Rhön Mountains, Ger.—The first glider air mail service was inaugurated at this year's glider competition in the Rhön Mountains in central Germany. The engineless planes carried the mail swiftly and silently from the Wasserkuppe, the summit, down to Gersfeld, a little village and railway terminus in the valley. On the first day 1500 letters and post cards were dispatched.

One day not less than 101 flights—not mere hops—were performed, three of them averaging 10 hours. On another day the total mileage flown was 500 miles. Once about 20 gliders started out on cross country flights following one another like a line of geese. Large flocks of gliders hovering over the Wasserkuppe or flying swiftly from slope to slope were no uncommon sight. All in all, 523 flights were made.

The longest flight was performed by Herr Schleicher on a glider constructed for light wind flying. It lasted 12 hours and is a record for the Rhön Mountains.

Duration Record Made

While the competition was being held on the Wasserkuppe, a duration record of 16 hours 13 minutes was established by Police Captain Hentschel in Kassel, central Germany. The greatest altitude reached during the Rhön competition was 7200 feet. The plane returned covered with ice. Numerous cross-country flights of more than 62 miles were performed.

This year's competition was the thirteenth. Eighty-two gliders had been entered, about 60 of which had arrived before the competition commenced.

Three distinct features in the technical development of the planes were apparent. They are: the prominence of the high-grade, super-sensitive glider which has gradually taken the place of the primitive planes of previous years; the standardization of types, welcomed as a sign of consolidation but regretted as holding up fruitful experimentation, and, finally, the return to smaller wing spans.

Already there appears to be a standstill in span enlargement. At this autumn's competition the span averaged 53.6 feet, as compared with 52.8 feet a year ago and 49.6 feet in 1930. Students of Darmstadt University had a glider measuring only 39.6 feet from tip to tip, and weighing only 117 pounds.

The structure of the ailerons of the Darmstadt glider are made of light metal. Another glider, built by students from Dresden, used duralumin for the wing ribs.

Collapses in Thunderstorm

The exact opposite of this tendency toward smaller and light gliders was Herr Robert Kronfeld's Austria with a span of 98 feet and a wing surface of 376 square feet. The wing lacked any outside support such as struts or cables and was carried high above the cockpit, which gave the plane a most peculiar aspect. But this position protected the wing tips against collision with the ground just as in seaplanes the propellers are often mounted high above the fuselage to protect them against contact with the waves.

While flying in a thunderstorm, the wings collapsed. Kronfeld saved himself with his parachute.

As a counter-balance to standardization of construction, threatening to check progress if carried too far, the construction of planes designed for special purposes is now being advocated. Two such planes participated in the Rhön competition. One had been designed by the Rhoen-Rositten Company, which has performed such excellent pioneer work for gliding, for trailing behind engined planes. It can be used most excellently for meteorological research work, as the instruments, owing to the absence of an engine, are not exposed to vibrations or magnetic influences.

The other special type was a glider designed for light winds. With a span of 57.5 feet, it weighed only 234 pounds, including instruments, and could stay up when heavier planes had to remain on the ground.

Among the many technical improvements were completely closed cockpits and ailerons which could be moved simultaneously in one direction. One plane returned to the old system of wing warping instead of ailerons. Starting behind engined planes became quite a fashion on windless days.

Motorless Fliers Zoom and Swoop Like Swallows

All Photos by Alex Stoecker, Berlin-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCENES AT GERMAN GLIDER COMPETITION

Top, Left to Right—One of the Gliders Showing the Birdlike Design of Its Wings. In the Background the Hill From Which the Motorless Flights Were Started. Modern Glider With Closed-In Cockpit, a Protection From Storm Clouds. Bottom—Robert Kronfeld's Great Glider of a Radical Design in Full Flight.

COUNCIL PLANS TO POPULARIZE SOUTH'S PRODUCE

Re-Elects MacRae to Second Term as President —Doubles Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 1—Mr. Hugh MacRae of Wilmington, N. C., was unanimously reëlected president of the Southeastern Council at its closing session in Birmingham yesterday. Mr. Donald Comer, Birmingham, was elected vice-president for manufacturing and Miss Jenn Coltrane, Concorn, N. C., vice-president for women's activities. Florida cities and Louisville, Ky., bid for the next meeting place which will be selected later by the executive committee.

A decision was made by the Council to foster a campaign to popularize southern products and a number of resolutions were passed dealing with efforts to improve farm conditions and bridge the "no man's land" between agriculture and industry. The Council will help farmers to organize in each community, standardize their products, patronize cooperatives and devote submarginal lands to re-forestation. Plans were adopted to enable the Council to raise an annual budget of $25,000 to $50,000 to carry on its program of "selling the South," and cutting down the unfavorable trade balance against the southeastern states.

A concrete method of aiding the farmer was presented by Gen. S. R. E. Wood, president of Sears Roebuck & Co., in an address in which he proposed a system of excise taxes, or "inverted tariffs" on American farm products with exportable surpluses; the income from these taxes to be distributed to the producers. He said American agriculture must be freed from the system under which it sells its produce in an unprotected market and buys the products of industries protected from foreign competition by high tariffs. He would apply his inverted tariff, or "domestic allotment plan of farm relief," only to crops with a sizable exportable surplus, namely, cotton, wheat, tobacco and pork products.

Redevelopment of medium-sized farms was one proposal made by Mr. David R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., in his program for saving the south agriculturally. With the rapid development of highways, he said, small farms of about 20 acres can be established near towns and cities where some members of the family raise food and feed stuffs while others work in industries during times of prosperity. Mr. Coker is a prominent "dirt farmer" and is being urged for a post in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet. Delegates to the council visited the Birmingham cotton exhibition following the close of the final session.

Debts Darken Danubian Plain

* * *

Decline in Prices Burdens Farmers; Minorities Question Presses for Action

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The situation of Central Europe, and particularly of the countries of the Little Entente, continues to be unsatisfactory. The Pester Lloyd, surveying the Danubian plain, writes: "All the states of that part of our continent are anxious as to the fate of the rural populations ruined by the fall of cereal prices and the excessive charges that bear upon them. They are all troubled by the monetary problems and the fight against the quota system. They suffer from an economic malaise and an acute crisis of exportations."

Since the Tardieu plan was rejected, matters have grown worse. Social problems have become more difficult. Minorities have become a burning question. Balkanized Europe is in ferment.

Yugoslavia, which was composed of various peoples, finds the Croats and the Serbs in opposition. The Serbs have endeavored to maintain a predominant position, and the Croats are openly resisting the rule of the Serbs. National feelings are exacerbated by economic distress. Budgetary difficulties and the problem of the external debt add fuel to the fire. The King, after essaying the dictatorial method, returned to a more constitutional system, but his efforts had not overcome the struggle between the Croats and the Serbs.

The arrest of Croat leaders is clearly no solution. The Italian newspaper, La Stampa, refers to the suggestion attributed to one of these chiefs that the Croats should detach themselves and form a federation with Austria. Croatia is described as a second Macedonia. Undoubtedly the situation is grave, and the unity of the Kingdom may be put in peril.

As for the political and economic situation in Roumania, it is growing more serious, and the new government is faced with a heavy task. There are dynastic and personal intrigues; and around Roumania international diplomacy is at odds. The financial edifice threatens to collapse. There are continual deficits and the yield of taxation diminishes. The National bank is advancing salaries. The currency is being supported with difficulty. The financial control of the League of Nations is put forward as the only means of recovery.

French efforts to improve the relations of Russia with its neighbors are hampered by the question of Bessarabia. That was one of the causes of the ministerial crisis, and it is still to be seen how it is to be overcome.

Czechoslovakia, though it is doubtless on a different footing, and has had the good fortune to find wise rulers, is nevertheless wrestling with grave financial perturbations. The new Cabinet must tackle the problem of balancing the budget and must effect drastic economies. Happily the Prime Minister refuses to consider the facile device of inflation, and intends to impose measures of restriction.

The salaries of officials must be reduced, and all classes of the community must submit to sacrifices. Unemployment is rife and the Government seeks to provide work. It is apparent that neither a pro-French, nor a pro-German policy, in the narrow sense of these terms, will suffice; Czechoslovakia must try to fit into the framework of a Europe from which these international oppositions are excluded.

Hungary itself, which has also experienced a ministerial crisis, is no better off than its neighbors, while Austria is floundering along in a state which approaches that of misery. It will be seen therefore that, if the treaties which smashed up central Europe and Balkanized it, might possibly have been found workable had nationalism been abandoned and if prosperity had reigned, they cannot possibly work in economic and political conditions which intensify the difficulties, and make of the whole Danuban region a scene of confusion, of uncertainty, and of danger.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FARM INCOME NOTED BY HYDE

Tells Hoover Agriculture May Lead in Economic Recovery

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Reporting to President Hoover on the present status of the American farmer, Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, said yesterday there are "many indications that material improvement in the income from agriculture will occur within the next few years."

In his annual report, Mr. Hyde declared that agriculture "felt the shock of this depression earlier and harder than other industries and it may lead in the recovery." He warned, however, that "temporary setbacks are to be expected."

Citing the difficulties in which the farmers have been enmeshed, the secretary advocated additional action toward relieving the burden of farm mortgages and of taxation on farm lands. In addition, he explained that the $306,400,098 expended and obligated by the department during the last fiscal year ending June 30, was an abnormal amount. Eighty-one per cent of the total, he added, went to the general public through road funds and otherwise for emergency relief action.

Renewed confidence is not confined to the United States, he declared. "Gold is again coming into this country, indicating restored world confidence in the American dollar. In Europe the Lausanne agreement, the firmer tendency of prices of many products, and the rise in the American stock market favorably influenced foreign business sentiment.

"These readjustments and the changing outlook are providing a basis for an improvement in the demand for agricultural products.

"While unemployment and reduced wages of urban consumers are still a great handicap in the marketing of farm products, the upturns in the financial situation in the last few months, if sustained, will be a stimulus to increase employment and will thus increase the purchasing power of urban consumers.

"Furthermore, the improvement in the prices of agricultural products will increase the demand for manufactured goods and thus give further impetus to a general revival in business activity. This in turn will add further strength to the market for agricultural products."

Asserting that foreclosures on farm mortgages are "all too prevalent," Mr. Hyde added that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other legislation had aided in relieving the problem but that "more needs to be done."

"The powers of our credit institutions," he said, "must be broadened and legal restrictions relaxed so that in an emergency like the present one efficient farmers can be given a fighting chance to hold their homes."

With gross farm incomes down to the pre-war level, he declared, the tax load is "extremely onerous" and "simple justice requires both economy in public expenditure and drastic revision of the revenue system." He added that farm-property taxes had "remained practically unchanged during the depression."

"The tax that discriminates against the farmer," he explained, "is the so-called general-property tax. It is not part of the federal revenue system." He proposed income and excise taxes as the "leading alternatives."

MANCHU ARMY TOO SMALL, SAY SEIYUKAI CHIEFS

Party Mission Finds Japanese Force Much Undermanned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—In a report presented to Dr. Kisaburo Suzuki, president of the Seiyukai, four Seiyukai members who toured Manchukuo on a special mission from their party emphasize the necessity of sending more troops to Manchukuo in the light of the provision allowing such measures in the Japan-Manchukuo protocol.

The Seiyukai's commission, comprising Mr. Ikki Okamoto, Mr. Hajime Miyazaki, Mr. Yoshimasa Shinohara and Mr. Yonosuke Sato, states in its report:

The number of the Japanese troops in Manchuria "is too small compared with the 55,000 Russian troops in Manchuria "is too small the Chinese Eastern Railway alone."

"Many of the well-equipped anti-Manchukuo troops have already been vanquished, but there still are large groups of hostile forces under the command of Gen. Su Ping-wen, Gen. Chang Tieu-chiu, Gen. Yu Wen and other leaders in the northwestern part of Manchuria. In the lower basin of the Sungari River Gen. Ting Chow and Gen. Li Tu are preparing to gather bandits to stir up disturbances.

"These bandits are being supplied with munitions and funds by Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, via Mongolia, and therefore, with their present strength the Japanese troops will have to make unnecessary sacrifices."

Term 'Person' Preferred to 'Woman' By World-Wide Feminine Committee

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Use of the word "person" in place of the word "woman" in the Hague Nationality Convention would reconcile the differences between the League of Nations, which is supporting the ratification of the Convention, and the Women's Consultative Committee, which is opposing it.

The Assembly of the League recommended, against the wishes of eight international organizations of women who compose the Consultative Committee, the ratification of the Convention "at an early date," but they added to the recommendation an invitation to the women to prolong the work of their committee, and this invitation has been accepted.

Meeting in Geneva on Nov. 1, the Subcommittee on Propaganda elected as its chairman, Mme. Lillian von Matsch (United States and Vienna), and as its secretary, Miss L. Van Eeghen (Holland), and voted itself a permanent body to carry on the Consultative Committee's campaign against ratification.

As a first step, the women delegated to Madame Marta Vergara (Chili) the task of placing the question of the nationality of women upon the agenda of next year's Assembly. They also drew up a letter for circulation to the women's organizations in all countries calling their attention to the gravity of the League recommendation which, if acted upon by member states, would introduce into the first code of international law "the principle of sex inequality."

In Articles 8 to 11 of the Convention, they explained, recognition was given to the old system of conferring nationality upon a woman only in reference to the nationality of her huband; and they threw out the suggestion that the plan of exchanging the word "woman" for the word "person" in the four articles might remove the cause of the women's objections without in any way damaging the Convention itself, and without holding up ratification.

"We beg your immediate assistance," the letter runs, "as there is a serious emergency. Three countries have now adhered to the Hague Nationality Convention, and if seven more ratify or adhere, the Convention would be in force. The corner stone of the codification of international law would then be laid in a form discriminating against women."

WESLEYAN NAMES LIBRARIAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 1 (AP)—Mr. Fremont Rider of Nyack, N. Y., magazine editor and writer, has been appointed Caleb T. Winchester librarian at Wesleyan, the university announced today. He will be the first to hold this position, which was endowed by the Carnegie Corporation and named in honor of one of Wesleyan's most-noted English professors of the last century.

New York Admits Owen Young to Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 1—Mr. Owen D. Young, who is entitled to practice law in Massachusetts and holds honorary degrees from several colleges and universities, has been admitted to the New York State bar. Standing before Chief Justice Charles B. Sears and other members of the Appellate Division, fourth department, here Nov. 29, Mr. Young was proposed for the bar by Mr. Daniel J. Kenefick of Buffalo, former Supreme Court justice.

Justice Sears waived the usual admonitions against worldly difficulties attending a start in the legal profession "in view of the court's knowledge of the applicant's position in the world" and on behalf of the court and the legal profession in this department welcomed the distinguished financier to their ranks. Mr. Young was admitted on an application that was said to have been "lying around more than 10 years." He made a special trip to Rochester for the ceremony because "previous visits and Appellate Division sittings never coincided."

Mr. Young received a plain certificate of admission, issued without cost. When he expressed surprise at not being asked to pay a fee after signing the necessary documents, he was told that he might obtain a sheepskin for a fee if he desired. Reports that Mr. Young would become general counsel to the Radio Corporation of America were unconfirmed. Persons close to him denied reports that he might resign as chairman of the board of General Electric Company.

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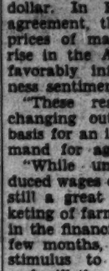
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WINTER PLAY FOR ARCHERS

Olympia Fields C. C. Turns Over Golf Course for New Competition

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Once upon a time law banished golf to promote archery. That was back in 1457 under King Henry VI, when Joan of Arc and the War of the Roses had decimated English bowmen and many surviving Britons preferred the brassie to the cross bow.

Now comes a modern invasion of the links by Toxophilites, who, although they do not ban golf, tour the course with bow and arrow, instead of mashie and ball, and supplant a 4¼-inch gold bull's-eye in a straw target for a 4¼-inch can in a grassy green.

The innovation has grown apace sporadically for some time, but with cold weather coming the world's largest golf club, Olympia Fields, where Bobby Jones lost the famous play-off for the national open title to Johnny Farrell in 1928, turned over one of its four courses to archery golf for the winter.

Through the narrow fairways lined with woods, the Toxophilites wend their way after firing an arrow as far and as straight as they can from the golf tee grounds. Reaching the spent shaft, they take their stances where their first arrows fell and shoot what would in golf be a brassie or iron shot. Thus they continue until they get within 10 yards or less of the target, placed near the golf putting green. Then the shaft is embedded in the matted straw and the hole is finished.

The score is kept hole by hole as in golf by counting one for each shot and every penalty. There are several penalties, such as out of bounds, lost arrow, lifting from water hazard, or falling on a putting green. In fact the rules are about the same as for golf, and one may have caddies to carry extra bows and the quiver with assorted arrows. As many as 10 persons may play together.

The decision of the winter sports committee of Olympia Fields Country Club to turn over one course to the archers was made in an attempt to keep activity at the club alive during the cold months.

Virtanen Accepts A. A. U. Invitation

HELSINGFORS, Fin., Dec. 1 (AP)—Lauri J. Virtanen, outstanding young Finnish distance runner, has accepted the invitation of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to compete on American tracks this winter.

Invitations also were extended to Lauri A. Lehtinen, victor over Ralph A. Hill, American star in the Olympic 5000-meter run, and Volmari Iso-Hollo, Olympic steeplechase champion, neither of whom have yet accepted. The trio also will have to receive permission of the Finnish Athletic Union to make the trip.

The invitation to the three Finnish runners was extended on the condition they will be under the jurisdiction of the A. A. U. while in the United States, according to Dan Ferris, secretary of the organization.

"We wrote the Finnish Athletic Union at the request of the Finnish Athletic League of Boston," said Ferris, yesterday, "but with the stipulation that we have absolute say as to what meets they enter."

Virtanen competed in both the Olympic 5000-meter run and the Marathon, replacing Paavo Nurmi in the latter. He ran one-two with Lehtinen until Ralph Hill of Oregon moved into second place in the 5000-meter test and finished third. He also was well up among the leaders in the Marathon for the first 20 miles, then dropped out.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	4	3	0	16	8	11
Syracuse	5	0	2	22	11	10
Buffalo	5	0	3	16	11	10
Windsor	2	2	3	13	19	6
Detroit	2	1	5	11	15	5
Cleveland	0	2	5	17	31	2

RESULT NOV. 30

London 6, Windsor 0, overtime.

LONDON HELD SCORELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 1—Windsor Bulldogs put up an unexpected fight against London Tecumsehs here last night to hold the locals to a scoreless tie. It was the first time this season the Tecumsehs had failed to score at least one goal in an International League contest. The tie, however, was enough to put London back in sole possession of first place.

THREE SALARY CLAIMS ALLOWED

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Players with back salary claims today batted .428 in Kenesaw M. Landis' high baseball court. Three claims were allowed, four were disallowed. The claims and decisions in each by the high commissioner of baseball: Frank Parenti vs. Newark Club, allowed; James Moore vs. Portland Club, allowed; J. L. Boswell vs. J. C. Cambria, Youngstown, Ohio, allowed; M. J. Shoffner vs. Nashville Club, disallowed; Clarence P. Reiger vs. Dubuque Club, disallowed; Arthur Mueller vs. Burlington Club, disallowed; H. L. Weafer vs. Wilmington (N. C.) Club, disallowed. Commissioner Landis also granted the application for reinstatement of Earl "Sparky" Adams, Star St. Louis Cardinal third baseman, who was out of the game almost all of last season.

MRS. KASE BEATS MRS. CHAPMAN

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 1 (AP)—Led by the medalist, Mrs. Richard D. Clemson of Middletown, N. Y., and the defending champion, Helen Waring of Pinehurst, four players advanced to the second round of the Carolina women's golf tournament yesterday. Mrs. Harry W. Kase of Asbury Park, N. J., accomplished the only upset of the day, eliminating Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., 3 and 2. Mrs. James B. Given Jr. of New York completed the semifinal bracket.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS BRABEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 1—Ralph A. Brabee '34 of Bronxville, N. Y., was elected captain of the Dartmouth College soccer team yesterday. He has won his letter for two years at outside left on the team, and this season his playing was outstanding in victories over Princeton and Brown and a tie with Harvard. He prepared at Roosevelt High School, New York.

AVORY AND OLLIFF ADVANCE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 1 (AP)—The visiting British tennis stars, Edward R. Avory and John S. Olliff, continued to advance in the international tennis tournament yesterday at the expense of a pair of Brazil's leading players. Avory took a three-set match from Ricardo Pernambuco, 6—4, 8—6, 6—2, and Olliff defeated Nelson Cruz, 6—3, 6—1, 9—7.

FORDHAM LEADER CHOSEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Edward Danowski '34 has been elected captain of the 1933 football team at Fordham University, it is announced here. The captain-elect is a halfback and was one of 21 players who received varsity awards recently.

Nine Colleges Given Places On the 1932 All-Eastern Eleven

Colgate and West Point Are Given Two Places Each —Three Members of 1931 Team—Viviano for Captain

ALL-EASTERN FOOTBALL TEAM FOR 1932

Position	Player and class	College
Left end	Richard T. King Jr. '33	West Point
Left tackle	Irad B. Hardy Jr. '33	Harvard
Left guard	Robert L. Smith '33	Colgate
Center	Roy W. Engle '34	Pennsylvania
Right guard	Milton F. Summerfelt '33	West Point
Right tackle	John S. Wilbur '33	Yale
Right end	Frank R. Meadow '33	Brown
Quarterback	Clifford E. Montgomery '34	Columbia
Left halfback	Warren W. Heller '33	Pittsburgh
Right halfback	Ornulf A. J. Ask '33	Colgate
Fullback	Capt. Bart J. Viviano '33	Cornell

Few if any eastern college football seasons in recent years have produced as many so-called upsets as has been the case during 1932. A team would look unbeatable one week only to lose to a supposedly weaker team a week or two later. The present-day character of the game seems to make it practically impossible for any one eleven, meeting elevens supposed to be of its own class, to come through with a clean slate. With this the situation so far as teams are concerned, perhaps it is only to be expected that individuals have had days when they showed up as all-stars, rather than during an entire season. It takes a remarkable player today to be able to make his work stand out Saturday after Saturday, no matter how his team may be faring.

In picking the above all-Eastern team the players have been selected on their season's work rather than for their showing in any one game. They not only played brilliant football; but they were consistent in their playing. Three of the players—Irad B. Hardy Jr. Harvard '33; John S. Wilbur, Yale '33, and Bart J. Viviano, Cornell '33, were members of the Monitor's last year's all-Eastern eleven, while Viviano was also on the 1930 eleven. They played fully as well this fall as last and their college teams will miss them in 1933.

Colgate and West Point are the only teams to place two men on the eleven, the other positions being scattered among Pennsylvania, Yale, Brown, Columbia, Pittsburgh, Harvard and Cornell. All but two of the players selected are seniors, with the other two juniors, one of them captain-elect for next year. Four of the players captained their 1932 elevens.

Two Brilliant Ends

It is doubtful if a season has produced two better ends than Richard T. King Jr. '33, West Point and Frank R. Meadow '33, Brown. On defensive it was practically impossible to get around or box them. Each was very fast and capable of smashing in on attack, could get down the field fast under punts and was sure in tackling. While these two stood out prominently, other good ends were Anthony Matal Jr. '35, Columbia, especially brilliant at blocking punts and catching forward passes; Peter J. Kopcsak '34, West Point; Winston D. Anderson '34, Colgate; J. C. Martinez-Zorrilla '33, Cornell; J. P. Skladany '34, Pittsburgh; Harold C. Wermuth '33, Lafayette; Thomas A. Slusser Jr. '33, Pennsylvania State; Stewart Colin '34, Carnegie Tech and Joseph J. Hugret '33, New York.

The two tackles Hardy of Harvard and Wilbur of Yale were members on the Monitor's 1931 team. While Hardy may not have shown up quite as brilliantly as last year, he was easily one of the best in the East. Wilbur not only played brilliantly, but he proved to be a great captain in a very trying season for Yale. Little distance was made through either of these players and each was showing his team mates the proper way to tackle on most any part of the field. The coaches of their teams are going to have a hard job filling their places next fall. There were probably more really good candidates for these two positions than for any other. Included in this lot may be named Harry H. Colehower '34, Pennsylvania, fine at breaking up interference; Charles W. Harvey '35, Holy Cross; Philip J. Glazier '34, Dartmouth's captain-elect; Joseph G. Ferrar '35, Columbia; Roland K. Brown '33, Brown; Francis G. Tindall '33, Syracuse and F. K. Murdock '34, Cornell.

Capt. Robert L. Smith '33, Colgate, and Capt. Milton F. Summerfelt '33, West Point, are named for the guard positions. Each of them is worthy of all-America honors. They are fast, strong and aggressive. Capt. F. Tremaine Billings Jr. '33, Princeton; Capt. Stephen J. Grenda '33, Columbia; Edward Nichols '34, Yale; Capt. James R. Reedy '33, Annapolis; Robert H. Michelet '34, Dartmouth, and Frank Yablonski '33, Pennsylvania, were other sterling guards.

Engle at Center

Roy W. Engle '34, Pennsylvania, is placed at center. He is a good passer, backs up the line well on the defensive, is good at blocking off interferers and above the average center at tackling. Roger H. Hallowell '33, Harvard; Newell G. Wilder '34, Columbia; J. D. Tormey '33, Pittsburgh; Anthony C. Morandos '35, Holy Cross, and Forrest P. Branch '33, Dartmouth, were other good centers.

Clifford E. Montgomery '34, captain-elect of the Columbia eleven of 1933, is placed at quarterback. He is a splendid field-general, a real triple-threat player and, with Matal at end, a great forward-passing combination. Felix L. Vidal Jr. '33, West Point; Robert R. Chase '33, Brown, and Samuel Fishman '34, Dartmouth, were almost on a par with Montgomery, while George B. Collins '33, Pennsylvania State, and W. D. Switzer '35, Cornell, were other good quarterbacks.

Warren W. Heller '33, Pittsburgh, and Ornulf A. J. Ask '33, Colgate, are given the halfback positions. Heller was one of the greatest triple-threat players of the year. He was very deceptive as to whether he would carry the ball or throw a forward. On the defensive he was also good. Ask was another triple-threat player, and, with Captain Smith, a big factor in Colgate's success. If necessary, they could be spelled by John W. Crickard occ, Harvard; Robert Lassiter Jr. '34, Yale's captain-elect; Kenneth E. Fields '33, West Point; Joseph P. Crowley '33, Yale, and Harry E. A. Wright '34, Lafayette.

Fullback position goes to Captain Viviano of Cornell. He is one of the greatest defensive backs the modern game has known. He can also carry the ball to advantage, being a great line plunger. A fighter all the time, he would make a good leader for the all-eastern team. John F. James Jr. '33, Princeton; Walter B. Levering '33, Yale; Robert C. Rowe '33, Colgate; William J. Gilbane '33, Brown, and Carl J. Perina '33, Pennsylvania, would make good substitutes.

RULE CHANGES AT GARDEN TONIGHT

New rules will be in operation in tonight's Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Boston Garden between the Boston Cubs and the New Haven Eagles. Added interest to this game comes in the person of the New Haven manager, Eddie Powers, for six years a popular manager of the Boston Tigers and later the Boston Cubs. The Eagles have much the same lineup as of yore with a few minor changes and have got away to a slow start winning only two games against four defeats.

Although most of the minor leagues cling strictly to the rules of the parent organization, the National Hockey League, the Can-Am has swung apart for rules it believes better than those of the N. H. L. The most radical change permits a player who is in the normal zone at the time a forward pass is made by a team mate from the defending zone, to take possession of the puck after it has crossed the blue line of the attacking zone without being offside.

Another rule alteration permits more than three players, including the goalkeeper, to enter the defending zone before the puck is carried into that zone without incurring the "antidefense" penalty, providing the additional defending players entering the said zone are engaged in checking back or covering their opponents.

Goaltenders shall not be sent to the penalty box for infractions. If he commits a foul while in his territory, the rule provides for a penalty face-off and a compulsory fine. If the foul is committed outside the 10-foot radius, the rule provides for a penalty face-off. Minor penalties may be given players who without being interfered with shoot the puck over the boards. A minor penalty also shall be imposed on any player other than a goalie who catches, holds or propels the puck toward his opponent's goal with his hands.

BABE HERMAN GOES TO CUBS

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1 (AP)—Floyd (Babe) Herman, heavy-hitting right fielder for the Cincinnati Reds last season, today became the property of the Chicago Cubs—in exchange for four veteran players and a sum of cash. The new men in the Red fold are Bob Smith, pitcher; Johnny Moore, outfielder; Lance Richbourg, outfielder, and Rollie Hemsley, catcher. Sidney Weil, president of the Reds club, announced consummation of the deal last night after weeks of negotiation. He said the Bruin management sought vainly to get Chick Hafey, bespectacled outfielder, who was National League batting champion in 1931. Hafey will stay here, Weil said. Weil asserted he and Donie Bush, the Reds' new manager, are "more than satisfied with the deal." The club, he explained, has been strengthened and he has more material for possible future deals.

HARVARD ELECTS FULLBACK

John H. Dean '34 of Cohasset, Mass., was today elected captain of the Harvard varsity football team for the 1933 season. Dean, who weighs 191 pounds and is 6 feet 2 inches tall, was a member of the 1931 varsity team and won a varsity "H" that year as well as this fall. He also was a member of his freshman football and hockey teams, winning numerals in both sports. His punting in the Yale game this year was a feature. Dean prepared for Harvard at Phillips (Exeter, N. H.) Academy, where he competed in football and track. The captain-elect's father, Dudley S. Dean '91, was a member of the baseball teams at Harvard in 1889, 1890 and 1891 and a member of the football teams of 1888, 1889 and 1890.

PURDUE MUST DEFEND TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 1—Purdue University's basketball team, which last season won the "Big Ten" Conference championship, begins the defense of its title on Jan. 7 according to the schedule recently announced. On that date the Boilermakers encounter the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. Purdue's final game comes on March 6 against the University of Michigan.

IOWA FIVE STARTS SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Dec. 1—The University of Iowa basketball team, which is expected to be in the thick of the "Big Ten" Conference battle, opens its season Dec. 3 against Bradley Tech, according to the schedule recently issued. Iowa's first Conference contest is with Michigan, Jan. 7, and will be played here. The season closes March 4 with the Illinois game at Urbana.

JOHNSON IN CHARGE OF RELAYS

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 1 (AP)—President D. W. Morehouse of Drake University announced recently the appointment of Franklin "Pitch" Johnson, Bulldog track coach, as director of the Drake relays. Johnson, former University of Illinois track star, succeeds Ossie Solem, who directed the relays until his resignation last year to become fottball coach at the University of Iowa.

DAVIDSON IS SOCCER CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 1—Robert L. Davidson Jr. '34 of Tulsa, Okla., who is also assistant manager of baseball and an outstanding wrestler, has been elected captain of the 1933 soccer team at Amherst College. He was chosen yesterday at a meeting of the lettermen.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS DULUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 1—Duluth came from behind in the third period to overcome a one-goal St. Louis lead, forcing the American Hockey Association game here last night into overtime. The Flyers scored at 9m. 44s. to win 3 to 2.

MILTON JACOBSON '34 CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 1—Milton Jacobson '34, whose home is in Madison, Wis., was elected recently to captain the 1933 football team at North Dakota Agricultural College. The new leader plays end and does most of the kicking for his team.

COLUMBIA U. C. WINS ANOTHER

Fourth Straight Victory in Metropolitan Class A Squash Tennis

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	4	0	17	2	1.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	4	1	17	8	.800
New York A. C.	3	1	14	6	.750
Yale Club	3	3	8	17	.400
Crescent Ath.-H. C.	1	3	10	10	.250
Princeton Club	1	3	8	12	.250
Harvard Club	0	4	1	19	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Columbia University Club, the only undefeated team in the metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship race, maintained its leadership yesterday, when the fifth round was played. Encountering Yale Club on the Columbia University Club courts, its team, with its strongest lineup, including Rowland B. Haines, former national champion, won every match, though the individual battles were close throughout.

The feature of the day, however, was the brilliant return to competitive play of Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde, former national champion, for the Harvard Club. He encountered Barnwell Elliott, former champion of the New York Athletic Club, and defeated him in straight games, 15—4, 17—14. Hyde showed his old-time wizardry of stroke, and could have won more easily. But he eased off after gaining a safe lead in the second game, and allowed Elliott to get within a point of winning it, at 14—12. Then Hyde took service, and ran out the match in straight points, at 15—4, 17—14.

The rest of the Harvard Club team could do little against the champions, however, and lost at 4 matches to 1. The other victor was the newcomer into sensational prominence. Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, which visited Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club in Brooklyn with a weakened team, yet won by a score of 3—2. The summary:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 5, YALE CLUB 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, 18—17, 15—11.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated J. A. Becker, Yale Club, 15—8, 14—18, 15—12.

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, 18—13, 18—16.

P. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, 16—13, 15—4, 15—11.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated C. P. Weidlich, Yale Club, 9—15, 15—4, 15—10.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4, HARVARD CLUB 1

H. P. Wolf, New York, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, 15—2, 15—2.

P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—3.

P. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York, 15—4, 17—14.

P. A. Stevernan Jr., New York, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—6.

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 17—14, 10—15, 15—11.

FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 3 CRESCENT ATHLETIC-HAMILTON CLUB 2

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 15—9, 15—9.

L. S. Green, Fraternity, defeated J. C. McCurrach, Crescent, 15—8, 15—3.

R. M. Kirkland, Fraternity, defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent, 15—8, 15—8.

L. A. Strasser, Fraternity, defeated F. C. Hart, Crescent, 15—7, 15—11.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated W. E. Coyle, Fraternity, 15—8, 15—12.

TYRRELL HONORARY CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Dec. 1—The title of honorary captain of the 1932 University of Idaho football team has gone to Hubert L. (Lee) Tyrrell '33, plunging fullback from Moscow. His team mates voted him the honor at a banquet following Idaho's 33-to-0 Thanksgiving Day Victory over the Utah Aggies at Boise. Coach Leo B. Calland uses the system of electing an honorary captain at the end of the season, instead of the common method of choosing a season captain before the fall schedule opens. Before each game Calland appoints some senior to act as captain. Tyrell is among eight first-string seniors who were honored at the banquet and who will be graduated in June. The others are George G. Wilson, Moscow, quarterback; Melvin E. Sackett, Twin Falls, halfback; Marius P. Hanford, Los Angeles, end; Russell C. Hall, Filer, tackle; William H. Schutte, San Diego, center; Paul F. Taylor, Twin Falls, end, and Max A. Eiden, Boise, guard.

HANDICAP OUTBOARD MARATHON

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—The annual Albany-New York outboard motorboat marathon will be held on a handicap basis next spring for the first time, the Middle Atlantic Outboard Association decided at a meeting last night. The change was made in order to give the smaller motors an even chance at the prizes which have regularly gone to the big ones. No date was set for the 1933 race but it was specified that it should be held sometime in May. William Rozett of New York was elected commodore of the association to succeed E. H. Patterson Jr. of Troy, N. Y., who was named a member of the board. James W. Peaslee of Chicago and Phelps Ingersoll of Middletown, Conn., were named honorary directors.

P. M. C. ELEVEN ELECTS

CHESTER, Penna., Dec. 1 (AP)—Announcement was made yesterday of the election of James Finch '34 of Twin Falls, Idaho, as captain of the Pennsylvania Military College 1933 football eleven. Finch is an all-around athlete, playing tackle on the eleven, guard on the basketball team and in the outfield on the nine. He is also a good swimmer. Judson Timm, former University of Illinois halfback, also was re-engaged as coach of the football team. Timm, who has been mentor to the cadets the past three years, also will guide the basketball and baseball squads.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania soccer team kicked its way into undisputed possession of the Middle Atlantic States Intercollegiate League championship yesterday by booting out a one-sided 6-to-0 victory over the Princeton University aggregation. An excellent defense and an effective passing combination gave the Penn booters the play for the entire contest as they registered three times in each half to break the three-way tie for the newly formed league title. By its victory, Penn ended the league season with eight points to take first place, Princeton dropping to a second-place tie with Cornell, each having piled up six points in league competition.

IOWA PICKS VETERAN GUARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Dec. 1—Tom W. Moore '34, 190-pound guard who also filled in at tackle in emergencies during the season just closed, yesterday was elected captain of the University of Iowa's 1933 football team. He has won two letters in football and one as a shot putter on the track team.

VIRGINIA ELECTS BURGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 1—At the annual University of Virginia football dinner held here last night, Ray E. Burger '34 of Covington was elected captain of the 1933 eleven. Burger has played regular tackle through two seasons and is holder of the certificate of intermediate honors for unusual scholastic attainment during his first two years in the university.

MOORHEAD WINS TENNIS FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1—John Upshur Moorhead '34 of Washington defeated Henry H. Beasford Jr. '33S of Scarsdale, N. Y., in the final round of the annual fall tennis tournament, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

F. J. MALONEY '34 B. C. CAPTAIN

Frank J. Maloney '34 of Brighton, Mass., regular fullback for the past two seasons, has been elected captain of the 1933 Boston College football team, it was announced Wednesday. He succeeds Philip H. Couhig '33, a tackle.

Philadelphia Now Leads in Standing

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	5	2	1	16	11	12
Boston	4	2	0	17	13	10
Springfield	3	1	3	16	12	7
Quebec	2	1	4	13	15	5
New Haven	2	0	4	12	17	4
Providence	1	0	5	13	16	2

RESULTS NOV. 30

Philadelphia 3, Quebec 2.
Springfield 2, New Haven 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1—By rallying in the last period the Philadelphia Arrows defeated Quebec Beavers, 3 to 2, and gained undisputed leadership in the Canadian-American Hockey League at the Arena, last night. The Arrows picked up two points by winning which enabled them to break a tie with the Boston Cubs for first place.

With less than three minutes left and the score tied at 2 to 2, Joe McGoldrick took a fast pass from Eddie Burke and scored the deciding goal. Earlier in the period Burke assisted Yank Boyd when the latter tied the score, and late in the second period made a solo dash down the ice to tally. A crowd of 2500 saw the exciting match. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA	QUEBEC
Hudson, Conn, rw	
Anderson, lw	
Burke, Runge, c	Mcintyre, Rodden, Toupin
Chouinard, Ward, McCabe	
Boyd, Pratt, McGoldrick, Phillips, rw	
	lw, Kinsella, Giroux, Dube
Desmarais, Nichols, McGoldrick, ld	
	rd, Himes, Madden
McCaffrey, Pratt, Burke, rd	
	ld, Callighen, Savard
Kerr, g	g, Lamontagne

Score—Philadelphia 3, Quebec 2. Goals—Burke, Boyd and McGoldrick for Philadelphia; McIntyre and McCabe for Quebec. Assists—Burke 2 for Philadelphia; Giroux and Rodden for Quebec. Referee—W. J. Stewart. Linesman—Healy. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 1—Springfield Indians defeated the New Haven Eagles in a Canadian-American Hockey League game here last night, 2 to 1. It was Springfield's first home victory of the season. A goal by Blinco gave the Indians the lead in the first period. Collings of New Haven evened the count in the second period and Springfield's winning tally came in the final period when Gainor netted a pass from DesJardin.

The New Haven team had an edge in the attack in all three periods, but some excellent goaltending by Moore kept the visitors from running up a big score. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD	NEW HAVEN
Gainor, Starr, Perkins, lw	
	rw, Collings, Kuhn, R. Jackson
Pettinger, Blinco, Smith, c	
	c, L. Jackson, Thorsteinssen, Whittles
DesJardin, Palm, Heard, rw	
	lw, Wilson, Doran, Burmister
Regan, Molyneaux, ld	rd, Pringle, Radley
Arnott, rd	ld, Speyer
Moore, g	g, Forbes

Score—Springfield 2, New Haven 1. Goals—Blinco and Gainor for Springfield; Collings for New Haven. Assists—DesJardin for Springfield; Wilson for New Haven. Referee—F. A. Synnott, Linesman—H. L. Davenport. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PROPOSES EXTRA PERIOD

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—A proposal that an extra period be played in national professional football league games where a tie exists at the end of the regular playing period, was made today by Tim Mara, president of the New York Giants. In proposing the innovation, which will be put before the other league executives at the annual meeting next spring, Mara pointed out that 10 of 43 games played this fall have resulted in a tie. The Chicago Bears alone have played six tie games. Mara has proposed to George Halas, president of the Bears, that the plan be tried out in the game between the New York Giants and the Bears at Wrigley Field, Sunday.

CLEVELAND OUT OF TOLEDO

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1 (AP)—Billy Evans, manager of the Cleveland Indians, today said the club, which last year controlled the Toledo Mud Hens, is "definitely out of Toledo." The proposition to buy the Toledo club, Evans said "has been definitely turned down." The Indians held an option on the Toledo club, but said the price set for its purchase was too high.

N. Y. U. SCHEDULES 13 MEETS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—The New York University indoor track team, which reports for practice next week, will compete in 13 meets this season, according to Coach Emil Von Elling. The Violet runners may also compete in college and clubs meets in Philadelphia and Canada.

URSINUS SQUAD CHOOSES TROPP

COLLEGEVILLE, Penna., Dec. 1 (AP)—Walter Tropp, halfback of the Ursinus College football team, was elected captain of the 1933 squad at a meeting of the 14 varsity lettermen yesterday. Tropp, who has played halfback on the varsity for the last two seasons, prepared for college at Toms River (N. J.) High School.

EDMONTON SUPERIORS WIN

LONDON, Dec. 1 (Canadian Press)—Edmonton Superiors won the third straight game of their British hockey tour last night, defeating a team representing the south of England, 4 to 1, at the Park Lane Ice Club.

BY-PLAYS

TO THE VICTOR

ABOUT a month or six weeks ago, when the Yale varsity football team was trying to pull itself together and win a game or two, more than one Yale "Old Grad" was complaining about the coaching system at New Haven and gradually working up to the point where he would demand that the Blue get a new head coach. But things are different now with the sons of old Eli following the tie game with Princeton and the brilliant victory over Harvard. The Yale Daily News is now out for the retention of the 1932 football coaching staff "materially unchanged." There is an old saying that "To the victors belong the spoils," and, while college football may not be quite so serious as that, it is surprising how much longer a winning coach will maintain his position than will a losing one. Head Coach M. A. Stevens and his assistants at Yale may or may not have made the most of their football material at the start of the season, but they certainly came through with a real team for their objective game with Harvard.

* * *

TWO SURPRISING ACTIONS BY THE A. A. U.

Two actions which were taken at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States this year are causing more discussion than any actions taken by that body in many years. They are the adoption of the metric system of timing and measuring and the accepting, as world records, of the times made by the second-place winner in two running races. While the adoption of the metric system came as a decided surprise, as it was not among those things which it was planned to take up at the meeting, there may be more or less justification for it, as, with the exception of the United States and Great Britain, practically all athletic performances have been reckoned on the metric system. In order to standardize performances throughout the world, it was necessary for the United States to change, as there was no chance of the rest of the world going onto its system. Beginning Jan. 1, therefore, the greatest year for making new American records will start, as there will be a new one in every event held.

When it comes to the A. A. U. crediting Ralph H. Metcalf with the same world's record as is credited to T. E. Tolan Jr., winner of the 100-meter dash in the Olympic Games, even though Metcalf finished second to Tolan in that race, and crediting Mrs. Evelyn Hall with the same time as credited to Mildred Didrikson in winning the 80-meter hurdles, it would seem as if the A. A. U. had gone far afield. Just how it can figure that a second-place winner makes the same time as the winner is hard to understand. If the runners did make the same time, then they should have finished in a dead heat, and any other decision can only discredit the work of those who placed the runners or else negate the work of the timers.

LEE DEFENDS HIS BILLIARDS TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Edward Lee of the New York Athletic Club, successfully defended his title of United States amateur three-cushion billiards champion, from the challenge of Alfredo De Oro Jr., by winning the third block of their match yesterday at the Capitol Academy, as he had the two preceeding blocks. The score of the final block was 50 to 34, and the total score for the match, 150 to 90.

Lee required 50 innings for his victory yesterday, with a high run of 4, while De Oro made 34 in his 49 innings. He also made 4 as his best consecutive run. The score by innings:

Edward Lee—3 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 4 2 1 2 0 2 0 2 3 2 1 4 0 0 0 4 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—50. Innings—50. High Run—4.

Alfredo De Oro Jr.—0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 2 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 1—34. Innings—49. High Run—4.

Referee—Harry W. Hyatt.

FRASCO SUCCEEDS GRYSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y., Dec. 1—Michael Frasco '34, whose home is in Ticonderoga, has been elected captain of the 1933 football team at St. Lawrence University here. He is a halfback and succeeds George Gryson '33 of Rutherford, N. J.

PENN STATE'S 1933 SCHEDULE

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Dec. 1 (AP)—Penn State's football team will meet Columbia and Johns Hopkins for the first time next season. In addition, the 1933 campaign will bring the resumption of the Nittany Lions' gridiron clashes with the University of Pennsylvania after a three-year lapse. Only two of the teams met this year—Lebanon Valley and Syracuse, reappear. The schedule follows: Oct. 7, Lebanon Valley home; 14, Muhlenberg, home; 21, Lehigh, home; 28, Columbia, away; Nov. 4, Syracuse, away; 11, Johns Hopkins, home; 18, Penn, away.

EIGHT GAMES FOR INDIANA

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 1 (AP)—An eight-game schedule, including five Western Conference opponents and three non-Conference elevens, has been arranged for Indiana University's football team next season. The "Big Ten" teams to be met are Minnesota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Chicago and Purdue. Non-Conference opponents are Miami, Notre Dame and St. Xavier.

ELEVEN TO PLAY IN HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Ernie Nevers, assistant coach at Stanford University and an All-American fullback in his playing days, said recently he was assembling a team to take to Honolulu for two games during the Christmas holidays. Nevers said he expected to complete negotiations with J. Ashman Bevans, Honolulu promoter, shortly.

Horse Demand Increases With Low Feed Cost

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—"More horses, more horses, what we wouldn't give for more horses!" or some similar version of King Richard III's famous exclamation, might well have expressed the sentiments of members of the Horse Association of America as they met yesterday at the Blackstone Hotel here.

For a long time horse breeders and dealers might have been concerned about the inroads of the tractor, but now, the situation appears to be reversing itself, with the first genuine shortage of good work horses in the last 20 years, according to Mr. Harry Stamp, vice-president of the association. Mr. Stamp, who is a farmer and horse breeder down in Indiana, at Roachdale, spoke cheerfully of the prospects of the horse business in commenting on the meeting which had just closed.

"There is a great demand for real horse-power on farms at the present time," Mr. Stamp said. "In the first place many farmers cannot afford to buy tractors and other modern equipment in these times and many who have this equipment are putting it aside for the time being and going back to the horse because feed is so cheap," he added.

"As a result," he said, "prices are better than prices of any other kind of farm stock. Horses have held their own and even increased in value in the past year." Mr. Stamp thinks the horse will continue to be in demand for some time to come, because he agrees with the economists who think commodity prices will not rise any too fast.

RAILWAYS OF CENTRAL AMERICA

International Railways of Central America reports for October gross revenues of $330,982, compared with $376,950 in October, 1931. Operating expenses and taxes were $237,062, compared with $321,038 in October, 1931, and income applicable to fixed charges totaled $93,920, compared with $58,915.

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THE HOME FORUM

Winter Is Coming

THE Amateur Gardener looks up through a shower of falling leaves to the distant white sky. The sun is warm and comforting on his back, but there is a tang in the air, as he sniffs it, that is like a prophecy to him. "Winter is coming," he says sagely to the Lady of the House, who is superintending the building of an enormous bonfire, piling on the golden leaves, standing knee deep in them, letting them fall through her outspread fingers. "Winter is coming. Can't you feel it?"

There is a great deal to do. The garden must be put to bed. But not too quickly. The garden does not want to go to bed all at once. It, too, wants to linger in the sharp-tanged autumn air, to draw the rays of the autumn sun to itself before its long sleep.

One by one the beds are prepared. The Amateur Gardener and the Lady of the House go about all day with pruning shears and scissors and boxes, snipping off the dried branches, uprooting the brittle weeds and the old stalks, cutting the heavy seed pods and spilling the contents—mallow and zinnia, petunia and phlox and gaillardia, into the boxes already labeled with their names. It will be pleasant to put them up in little packets, during the windy autumn evenings when they sit near the crackling fire; to put them on a shelf in little piles and then to say to particular friends who have admired the garden, "I have so many of the mallow seeds, they were very sturdy this year. Mayn't I give you some for your friendship garden?" Linking a friendship with flowers that shall bloom in far-away gardens—it is a happy prospect.

The leaves continue to fall with little rustling sighs—crimson and gold and russet leaves, studding the still green grass with Oriental splendor. The brown, dried leaves are spread as blankets over the perennial beds, laid loosely around the roots of the more tender bushes. Piles of leaves mount in the corner of the garden, out of sight, waiting for wind and rain and weather to transform them into rich, black mulch.

Only the magnolia and the willow trees are still green now—the willows dance in the wind joyously, tossing their long fronds in the chilly air with murmurous music. The blue spruce and the cedars are unchanged; a little darker, perhaps, but tall and sturdy, their outlines shall show against many a wintry sky, beautiful and heartening.

The dahlias have blackened in the frost. The Amateur Gardener takes out the tall poles a little sadly, and nips off the flowers that had no chance to mature. Under a drift of leaves he finds a bunch of purple and yellow pansies. There are three roses blossoming in the rose bed; and, when he takes them in to the Lady of the House, she says: "Why is it that autumn roses have so much more fragrance—or do I only think so?"

The begonias have been potted and brought into the small glass-inclosed place that they proudly call the conservatory. The tall poinsettia has withstood its transplanting very well and looks as if it might—just *might*—have a flower or two for Christmas. Bunches of Japanese lanterns are gathered, and sprays of bittersweet, and a handful of pinks that were spicing the autumn air.

A shadow falls across the garden; they look up to see a long file of birds flying past in close formation. Southward. "They know," the Lady of the House says. "We must put out the food boxes for the snowbirds and the jays and the chickadees that always stay with us."

She looks at her shelves and her bins; and, the memory of pioneer ancestors stirring in her, she drives out into the country to buy bags of potatoes and a barrel of apples. She lays in flour and sugar. She counts her jelly glasses, set in shining ruby and amber rows in a cool dark cupboard; she looks over her glass jars of preserves—pears and peaches and quinces—at her jugs of cider, at her bottles of catsup, at her cans of tomatoes and beans, at her jars of pepper hash and pickled beets and relishes. And the pioneer in her is satisfied. She has provided well against the winter.

She lays away her summer dresses in boxes; puts up her winter hangings, brings out the heavy blankets from their wrappings and hangs them in the air for a day. The flues are gone over; fires are lighted on all the hearths to see if everything is in order, and the fires are so pleasant on the dark, chilly days that she has them burning in every room. "Just for a little while," she says, when the Amateur Gardener lifts his brows quizzically. "They are so much friendlier than a prosaic furnace fire!"

In the mornings the frost lies heavy on the grass and on the window panes; the little dog whines to come in; a bird sits huddled up on the edge of the food box; the days grow shorter—darkness falls swiftly, and the wind whistles and talks around the house. One day there is a sprinkling of snow; the grass is hidden; in the white expanse the tiny prints of a rabbit's feet are seen.

The Amateur Gardener ties up the young evergreens in their burlap bags, pauses to snip a dried twig from a bush, looks through the willow branches to the leaden, snow-filled sky.

"Winter is coming," he says to the Lady of the House.

"Yes," she answers him, smiling a little. "Winter is coming. And spring."

"And spring," he echoes. "Of course." And together they go to hunt up the nurseryman's lists and the brightly alluring florists' catalogues, so that spring shall not find them unprepared.

A. DE L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© L. T. Ordeman, Portland, Oregon

Sliding His "Outrigger" Canoe Into the Lagoon

Rye

I climbed the tower that rises
Amid the roofs of Rye,
And saw the salt sea marshes,
The glowing, golden marshes
Stretched out beneath the sky.

The great white clouds above me
Were drifting tranquilly,
And, underneath, a river,
A little silver river
Meandered toward the sea.

Rye's cobbled streets once echoed
To strife and pirate's tread,
But now it waits and slumbers,—
All undisturbed it slumbers
And dreams of peace instead.

GWEN CASTLE.

Valleys About Attica

The way from Attica into Bœotia was no ordinary high road, nor even a pass over one mountain but through a series of glens and valleys and defiles, at any of which a hostile army could be stopped, and each of which severed the country on either side by a difficult obstacle. The truly alpine nature of Greece is only felt when we see it, and yet must ever be kept before the mind in estimating the character and energy of the race. But let us return to our view from the Acropolis.

If we turn and look southward we see a broken country, with several low hills between us and the sea—hills tolerably well cultivated, and when I saw them in May all colored with golden stubbles, for the corn had just been reaped. But all the plain in every direction seems dry and dusty; arid, too, and not rich alluvial soil like the plains of Bœotia. Then Thucydides's words come back to us, when he says Attica was "undisturbed on account of the lightness of its soil," as early invaders rather looked out for richer pastures. This reflection, too, of Thucydides applies equally to the mountains of Attica round Athens, which are not covered with rich grass and dense shrubs, like Helicon, like Parnassus, like the glades of Arcadia, but seem so bare that we wonder where the bees of Hymettus can find food for their famous honey.

It is only when the traveller ascends the rocky slopes of the mountain that he finds its rugged surface carpeted with quantities of little wild flowers, too insignificant to give the slightest color to the mountains, but sufficient for the bees, which are still making their honey as of old. This honey of Hymettus, which was our daily food at Athens, is now not very remarkable either for color or flavor. It is very dark, and not by any means so good as the honey produced in other parts of Greece—not to say on the heather hills of Scotland and Ireland. I tasted honey at Thebes and at Corinth which was much better, especially that of Corinth made in the hills toward Cleonæ, where the whole country is scented with thyme, and where thousands of bees are buzzing eagerly through the summer air. But when the old Athenians are found talking so much about honey, we must not forget that sugar was unknown to them, and that all their sweetmeats depended upon honey exclusively. Hence the culture and use of it assumed an importance not easily understood among moderns, who are in possession of the sugar-cane.

But amid all the dusty and bare features of the view, the eye fastens with delight on one great broad band of dark green, which, starting from the west side of Pentelicus, close up to Mount Parnes on the north, sweeps straight down the valley, passing about two miles to the west of Athens, and reaching to the Piræus. This is the plain of the Kephissus, and these are the famous olive woods, which contain with them the deme Colonus, so celebrated by Sophocles, and the groves of the Academe, at their nearest point to the city. . . . I have wandered many hours in these delightful woods listening to the nightingales, which sing all day in the deep shade and solitude, as it were in a prolonged twilight, and hearing the plane-tree whispering to the elm. (On a fine summer's day, in the meadows about Eton, I was struck with the truth of this phrase. A light breeze was making all the poplars shiver beside the great elms, which stood in silence), as Aristophanes has it, and seeing the white poplar show its silvery leaves in the breeze, and wondering whether the huge old olive stems so like the old pollarded stumps in Windsor Forest, could be the actual sacred trees, the μορία, under which the youth of Athens ran their races.

The banks of the Kephissus, too, are lined with great reeds and sedgy marsh plants, which stoop over into its sandy shallows and wave idly in the current of its stream. The ouzel and the kingfisher start from under one's feet, and bright fish move out lazily from their sunny bay into the deeper pool. Now and then through a vista the Acropolis shows itself in a framework of green foliage, nor do I know any more enchanting view of that great ruin.—From "Rambles and Studies in Greece," by J. P. MAHAFFY. (Philadelphia: John Winston.)

Ambitions of the Young Hamilton

He was placed for education with Hugh Knox, a young minister educated at Princeton. It was the first intellectual influence in the life of young Alexander. The world of books was opened to the boy, and his imagination was spurred by the intimation of a larger world and greater things than the pleasant, aimless life in the comfortable islands. Two days of every week were spent on the Stevens plantation, and an intense boyish attachment with Edward Stevens began. . . .

When Hamilton was only twelve, Edward Stevens was sent to the United States for his education. It was a real blow to Alexander, not only because of the loss of his constant companion, but because it accentuated his dependence and comparative lack of opportunity. He was already dreaming, striving, in his mind attaining. His small, frail body hid a great strength and he began to fear that for him, there would be "no dragon to slay." He appealed to Hugh Knox, who tried to raise funds for his protégé, but without success, and the boy resigned himself for the time to residence on the islands.

Alexander had learned almost all that Knox had to teach him, and at thirteen was ready to begin his business career. Either because his relatives felt that he was already old enough to earn his own way, or because his natural restlessness impelled him to seek some practical outlet for his energies, Hamilton became a clerk for Henry Cruger, the largest merchant in the Caribbees. It should be noted that the responsibilities which Cruger soon gave Alexander make his commonly accepted age seem implausible. But since no contrary evidence has ever been discovered, Hamilton's own dates must be accepted. From this point we must think of Hamilton as fully a man, for he wrote like a man, thought like a man and acted like a man. Appropriately, Hamilton's entrance into manhood marked his entrance into the business world. His career as the first American business man had begun. He was on his own.

With Edward Stevens gone to America, young Hamilton had no sympathetic confidant of his own age. He talked a great deal with Hugh Knox, but it was to ask mainly for guidance in reading. Gertrude Atherton, who has made the most careful research of Hamilton's earlier days, notes that Knox had ambitions for Hamilton as a literary man. With Knox he read Pope and Plutarch and practiced writing. But Alexander had no great ambitions for a career in that direction. He wanted action, attainment of a violent type, something to prove to the world his greatness and his eminence.

To Ned Stevens he wrote a letter which reveals the hidden dreams of the boy. With older and wiser minds, a boy will consult and discuss. Only to youth does youth really confide. To young Stevens he wrote, late in 1769:

"To confess my weakness, Ned, my ambition is prevalent, so that I contemn the groveling condition of a clerk or the like, to which my fortune condemns me, and would willingly risk my life, though not my character, to exalt my station."—ROBERT IRVING WARSHOW, in "Alexander Hamilton, First American Business Man." (New York: Greenberg).

Veils

My neighbors rail at me
Because, for all they say,
I save an apple tree
That bears no fruit.

"Why don't you cut it down
"And burn the wood?" they ask,
Then shrug to see my frown
And pity me.

The fruit to them is all,
The means, a thing apart;
To me, sheer beauty's call
Is in the tree.

GEORGE LAWSON.

ДЕЙСТВЕННОСТЬ, А НЕ УГНЕТЕННОСТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ГЛЯДЯ на действие солнечного света, нельзя не придти к заключению, что его проявление, или давание, есть закономерная деятельность высшего Разума. Несмотря на то, что небо временно и в виде исключения заволакивается тучами или грозой, действие солнечного света в обычных условиях всегда благодетельно и постоянно. Как символ духовной вселенной Разума и его идей, открытых в Христианской Науке, свет полезен, неизменен и благотворен. Свет необходим и свет дается всем без ограничения и без меры. Материальное солнце дает и дает и наводит нас на мысль о том духовном факте, что Бог, творец всего неисчерпаемого богатства, действенно проявляет все, что хорошо и необходимо для Его духовного творения. Бог, Дух, —безконечный податель благ.

В предвидении грядущего откровения совершенного человека, как оно было проявлено в Христе Иисусе,—Исаий возвещал: "Ибо младенец родился нам, сын дан нам." И позже мессианский пророк провозгласил предначертания Божии относительно Его сына в следующих словах: "Я сделаю Тебя светом народов, чтобы спасение Мое простиралось до конца земли."

Хотя Исаий и не так говорил о нем,—исполнение предсказания о грядущем истинном образце духовного человека может быт рассматриваемо теперь через Христианскую Науку, как распознавание истинной идеи божественного Разума, истинного выражения безконечного ума. Это выражение духовного естества должно было обнаружить средство Бога и человека. Христос Иисус был высшим проявлением истины, какое только знало человечество, и когда явилась эта истинная идея, это было настоящим светом гармонии вселенной; оно должно было искупить Израильтян, а также стать "светом народов."

Иисус появился как Сын Марии; и он настолько ясно понимал свою духовную индивидуальность во Христе, как Сыне Божием, что Он мог сказать: "Истинно, истинно говорю вам: Сын ничего не может творить Сам от Себя, если не увидит Отца творящего, ибо что творит Он, то и Сын творит также." Разве это не заявление, что человек есть выражение Божества, отражение духовной силы, что он живет и действует в точном соотношении с божественной мудростью и с божественной волей? Эти откровенные истины положены в основание учения Христианской Науки Mary Baker Eddy, которая в "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 591) определяет "Разум" и как "Божественный Принцип, или Бог, полным и совершенным выражением которого является человек."

Поэтому, путь искупления смертных от уз греха, болезни и смерти, по учению этой Науки Христианства заключается в последовании учению и примеру Иисуса. Иисус не заботился о материальных благах и о личной славе. Его жизнь светилась божественной силой и благостью. Через Свое великое сердце, полное чистой любви и сочувствия, он проявлял духовные дары исцеления и нежной дружбы.

Постоянно поднимаясь в духовном мышлении все выше и выше, Христос Иисус постепенно возносился над всеми материальными верованиями и давал все больше. Через могущество Истины и в чистоте своего давания,—причем проявление его божественного естества ни разу не изменяло ему,—он одержал величайшую победу над заблуждением, грехом и смертью. Вплоть до последнего акта своей земной жизни, Иисус не переставал преодолевать материальность чувств и давать из своего духовного достояния. "Взошел на высоту, пленил плен и дал дары человеком."

Из Христианской Науки можно усмотреть, что ментальный мрак, страх, отсутствие мудрости, доверия или работы, неудача в делах и бедность,—все это разновидности угнетенности, тормозящие верования, которые являются следствием материалистических побуждений и материалистической жизни: плохая жатва после плохого посева. Иисус сказал, говоря о причинах и следствиях: "Давайте—и дастся вам: мером добрым, утрясенным, нагнетенным и переполненным отсыпят вам в лоно ваше; ибо, каким мером мерите, таким—же отмерится и вам." Смотрим-ли мы прямо в глаза этому закону, и испытываем-ли мы свою меру так, чтобы она была отражением божественной справедливости и милосердия?

В Христианской Науке это божественное правило давания истолковывается не только в денежных знаках, но и в смысле нашего преимущества давать, или действенно выражать чувство любви к человечеству, чему нас ясно учит эта Наука Христианства. Хотя часто символом давания и является денежное пожертвование для достойных целей,—однако для изучающего Христианскую Науку давание есть все лучшее познавание пути спасения — продвижения вперед, в котором христианин находит радость, мир, здоровье и преуспеяние. Mrs. Eddy так говорит об этом в "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 75): "Христос был путь—так как Жизнь и Истина были путем, который, через человеческую личность дал нам духовное откровение возможного на земле развития человека."

На этом пути совершенствования истина бытия заставляет умолкнуть все фазы угнетенности через действенное выражение божественного Принципа, который есть, был и вечно будет божественной Любовью.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Rainy Night in the Country

Over the rose garden the rain falls
Softly; the warm rich earth flowers
In odors of sweetfern and blossom;
a bird calls,
Hidden in green from slow showers.

A first lamp kindles in the rain-gray night;
Trees shimmer in the moist silver, misty and cool;
Meadows fail—over the low roof the light
Patter of rain is music, quiet and beautiful.

—CARL EDWIN BURKLUND, in "The Gypsy."

Toledan Adventure

You have here a brown, warm plain, studded with villages, donkeys, olives and dome-shaped walls; from this plain, without any warning, a great granite rock thrusts itself, and all the objects on it are squeezed together, one on top of the other; and below in the chasm of brown rocks flows the brown Tajo. . . .

So many periods and civilizations enter the hard clutch of the Toledan rock. And then, in one of the narrowest streets, from the barred window of a human cage a bird's-eye view of Toledo is revealed to you: one single surge of flat roofs beneath the blue sky: an Arab town, glistening in the brown rocks, gardens on the roofs, and delightful, languorous patios with an intimate and comely life of their own.

But if I were to take you by the hand and show you over everything that was revealed to me in Toledo, I suppose I should first lose my way in those winding poverty-stricken streets. Not that I should regret that, for there too we should have to keep clear of the donkeys, pattering over the cobbles with their nimble hoofs, we should see the open patios and the majolica staircases and moreover we should encounter people. Perhaps here I should find that Mudejar chapel, white and chilly, with its fine horse-shoe arches; a little further on is a rock which falls sheer into the Tajo, and opens out a magnificent and austere vista; and the synagogue del Transito, bestrewn with fragile and curiously refined Moorish ornamentation. . . . If I were to enter another age it would not be another age; it would be only a bewilderingly fine and high adventure. Like Toledo. Like the Spanish land.—From "Letters from Spain," by KAREL CAPEK. Translated by PAUL SELVER. (New York: Putnam.)

Expression—Not Depression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE can hardly see the effects of the sunlight without concluding that expression, or giving, is a law-sustained activity of the supreme Mind. Despite the transient negations of overcast skies or storms, the effects of solar light under normal conditions are always good, and constant. Symbolizing the spiritual universe of Mind and its ideas as revealed in Christian Science, light is wholesome, constant, beneficent. Light is needed, and light is given to all without stint or limit. The material sun gives and gives, and hints the spiritual fact that God, the creator of all, out of His inexhaustible estate constantly expresses all that is good and necessary for His spiritual creation. God, Spirit, is the infinite Giver of good.

In foreseeing the coming of the revelation of perfect man, as it was shown forth by Christ Jesus, Isaiah prophetically declared, "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given." And, later, the Messianic prophet voiced the purpose of God concerning that son in these words: "I will also give thee for a light to the Gentiles, that thou mayest be my salvation unto the end of the earth."

Although not so described by Isaiah, this forecasting of the coming of a true ideal of spiritual man can now be seen, through Christian Science, as the discernment of the true idea of divine Mind, the true expression of infinite intelligence. This expression of the divine nature was to reveal man's relation to God. Christ Jesus was the highest manifestation of Truth known to humanity, and this appearing of the true idea was the veritable light of universal harmony; it was to redeem the Israelites, and to be also "a light to the Gentiles."

Jesus appeared as the offspring of Mary; and he so thoroughly understood his own spiritual individuality in Christ as the Son of God that he could say, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Was this not a declaration that man is the expression of Deity, reflecting spiritual power, living and acting in exact correspondence with the divine wisdom and volition? These revealed truths constitute the basis for the teachings in Christian Science of Mary Baker Eddy, who, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 591), defines "Mind," in part, as "the divine Principle, or God, of whom man is the full and perfect expression."

The way of the redemption of mortals, therefore, from the bondage of sin, sickness, and death, as taught in this Science of Christianity, lies in following Jesus' teaching and example. Jesus was not concerned about the possession of material riches or personal fame. His was a life through which divine power and goodness shone. Through his great heart of pure affection and sympathy he expressed the spiritual gifts of healing and tender friendship.

Constantly going higher in spiritual thought, Christ Jesus gradually ascended above all material beliefs, always giving, giving. Through the power of Truth and in his pure giving, in which his expression of the divine nature never once failed, he won the grandest victory ever recorded over error, sin, and death! To the last act of his human existence Jesus never ceased to overcome material sense, and to give of his spiritual resources. "When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men."

In Christian Science it may be seen that, generally speaking, mental darkness, fear, lack of wisdom, confidence, or employment, "poor business," and poverty are forms of depression, reactionary beliefs which result from material motives and living, often the reaping of error from the sowing of error. Jesus said concerning cause and effect: "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again." Are we looking at this law squarely, and proving the measure to be the reflection of divine justice and mercy?

In Christian Science this divine rule of giving is not interpreted as relating solely to money, but to our privilege of giving, or expressing the sense of love toward humanity which is plainly taught in this Science of Christianity. This giving, while often symbolized in the giving of money to worthy causes, is applied by students of Christian Science to learning more of the way of salvation—the way of progress wherein the Christian finds joy, peace, health, and success. Mrs. Eddy described this way of expression in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 75) in these words: "Christ was 'the way;' since Life and Truth were the way that gave us, through a human person, a spiritual revelation of man's possible earthly development."

In this way of progress the truth of being silences all phases of depression through the expression of the divine Principle, which is, and was, and ever will be divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

A Visit to Petrarch's Home

It stood at the end of a small garden, now densely overgrown with trees and shrubs, save for the confined walk leading to the modern gates of ornamental ironwork. The two-storied stucco dwelling, two rooms deep and four in breadth, appeared wonderfully preserved, as if but one or two generations had passed since Petrarch's occupancy; its present excellent condition is due to an association which years ago purchased the place, to conserve it as a lasting memorial. The entrance is by a narrow portico projecting from the middle of the façade, consisting of a single archway below, and a double-arched loggia above, approached by a flight of steps from the left.

Ascending these, escorted by the well-informed custodian whom my ring had brought to the gates, I found myself before three handsome trefoil, ogive arches, supported by slender white stone columns, in the middle of which was the door, and at the sides two sixteenth-century windows of circular leaded panes. Within open the wide entrance hall, with a red tiled floor, brown stucco walls, and a wooden ceiling which Petrarch had painted with countless little squares containing brown circles. Around the upper walls extended a cinquecènto frieze of frescoed panels, three per side, illustrating the story of Petrarch and Laura, as set forth in his sonnets. One or both of them appear in each scene, amidst charming landscapes through which winds the Sorga River, with the town of Vaucluse discerned in the distance, where the poet saw and loved his ideal; and under each tableau are written its appropriate verses from the Canzoni di Laura, this charming idea is well carried out, the work having been skillfully retouched about twenty years ago.

The entrance hall runs through to the rear wall, in which opens another doorway, between two windows. Roundabout stand two tables, a desk and two chairs of the trecènto, heavily framed and carved all over with curious scrolls—recently brought here to exemplify the furniture of Petrarch's day. In a central, modern, glass case repose the visitors' books bearing illustrious signatures. . . . The back room on the right was the poet's bed-chamber, now unfurnished; here there were similar cinquecènto frescoes. . . .

Finally, I stepped from the rear door upon the balcony above the valley, guarded still by its original curved iron railing, upon which the poet loved to lean and gaze at his view; there directly below spread the little field which was laden with his cherished vines and olive trees—now a vineyard only; beyond stretched the glowing gardens in the dale immediately beneath, and the wide plain, above whose low woods of mulberry and willow, thickened into a dark mass by festoons of vines, tall single cypresses and the spires of towns are seen in the distance, stretching to the mouths of the Po and the shores of the Adriatic.—EGERTON R. WILLIAMS JR., in "Plain-towns of Italy." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

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STOCKS TURN UPWARD WITH GOOD GAINS

Substantial Advances by Market Leaders in Late Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—The stock market today drifted through a quiet session, although prices showed gains of fractions to more than a point most of the time.

Prices were firm, several leaders showing gains of 1 to 3 points, as the market entered the late trading. Brokers reported considerable short covering.

Case, Corn Products, U. S. Steel preferred, Santa Fe and Union Pacific were up 2 to 3 points. Substantial gains were recorded also by Harvester and Montgomery Ward.

Fractional improvement appeared in U. S. Steel common, Standard Oil of New Jersey, General Motors, Consolidated Gas, Kennecott, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Sales approximated 800,000 shares.

Market Marking Time

The market appeared to be still marking time, pending clarification of the war debt problem. The British note was received today, and it was reported that France had dispatched its reply to the recent American message. Publication of the British note was expected tomorrow.

Another sharp rally in the British pound sterling, and early firmness of grains, notably wheat, helped to stiffen stocks' resistance. There also was considerable conjecture over prospective Christmas business. Wall Street and retail business have been pleased by estimates that Christmas holiday savings this year would total about $500,000,000, some of which would find its way into the buying of gifts.

Another busy month for the dividend calendar is in prospect. More than 30 important dividend meetings will be held in December, with regular payments forecast by some brokers in about two-thirds of these cases.

The copper conference apparently has reached a stalemate on all but lesser points, pending the arrival here of Roan Antelope's managing director. Roan Antelope has insisted upon a larger 1933 production quota than it was allowed in 1932.

Foreign Bonds Active

Foreign issues steamed up moderately in the bond market today, coincident with another rally in the British pound sterling, but domestic loans mulled about irregularly.

It was expected that the new British note on war debts would be made public by Washington soon.

British Government 5½s were the most active of the foreign group, advancing 1½ points at one time to 103¾. Australian 5s were also in the forefront of the recovery, rallying around 2 points before easing under profit-taking. The Argentines, French, Austrians and Italians firmed while the Germans did little or nothing. Japanese 6½s were heavy.

Northern Pacific bonds were a trifle heavy, reflecting deferment of the Burlington's dividend. The Northern Pacific, with Great Northern, owns the bulk of Burlington's common stock. Other loans underlie mild pressure included some of New York Central, Erie and Southern Pacific. Issues of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Illinois Central, St. Paul and Pennsylvania were fairly steady.

Utilities and industrials were rather quiet and featureless. International Telephones sagged. A few of the oils firmed. Dodge Bros. 6s and Armour & Co. 4½s improved.

There was little life in the United States Government department, followers of this category being inclined to wait for the Treasury's December financing terms before taking on further sizable commitments.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—At the wool auction today 10,367 bales were offered, of which 9037 were sold. A good selection was offered and met an animated demand at full rates with spinners' sorts rather dearer. There were frequent withdrawals among medium slipes and greasy crossbreds.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines and subsidiaries report for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $1,072,575 after depreciation, taxes and charges, compared with a net income of $191,075, equal to $1.77 a share on 108,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock, in the first nine months of 1931.

SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER

MONTREAL, Dec. 1—Shawinigan Water & Power Company reports sales of electricity during September totaled 223,740,172 k. w. h. and in October 266,534,276 k. w. h. Sales in September, 1931, were 265,477,446 k. w. h. and in October, 1931, 279,103,694 k. w. h.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS UP

Engineering News-Record says: Heavy construction contracts awarded in the week ended Nov. 28 totaled $19,327,000, compared with $14,885,000 in the previous week. Contracts averaged $25,100,000 weekly in November, which equaled October's record.

BALTIMORE & OHIO NET

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1—Baltimore & Ohio net after charges in October exceeded the October proportion of fixed charges of about $2,800,000 by more than $1,000,000.

Call for Garment Supplies Gaining

ACTIVITY in the clothing industry has caused a substantial increase in the demand for garment plant supplies. Data given out by the International Association of Garment Manufacturers show that orders received by the factory supplies division have gained 45 per cent over November of last year, which follow gains of 34 per cent in October and 6 per cent in September. These orders include calls for power sewing needles, cutting blades, marking chalk and other small items, and come from various manufacturers in different sections of the country.

Another industry to show an increase in output was that of glass making. Production of polished plate glass for October was 3,935,416 square feet, compared with 3,405,854 square feet in September, according to information furnished by the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 1	Last Nov. 30
9⅛	1⅝	..	Adams Express	7100	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
73	22	.8	Adams Exp pf	10	58	56	56	..
14	9⅛	..	Addressograph	100	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9¾
4⅛	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	3	3	3	3
113½	30½	.37	Air Reduction	2100	53½	51	53½	51
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2800	14⅛	14	14	14
3⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
88¼	42½	.61	Allied Chem	6100	73½	70¾	73¾	71¼
15⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	200	7¾	7¼	7¾	..
23¾	½	2	Amerada	1400	30½	28¾	30⅛	30⅛
13½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	8	7¾	8	8
32½	8	..	Am Bank Note	100	11½	11½	11½	11¼
90	40	.7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	70¾	70¾	70¾	..
73⅛	29¾	.4	Am Can	7500	61¾	59½	60⅝	59¾
17	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	7½	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
80	16	..	Am Car & F pf	300	20	20	20	17¼
37⅜	18	.31	Am Chicle	1100	36⅞	36¾	36¾	36⅝
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	3100	21¾	18¾	21¾	19½
15¾	2⅜	..	Am European	100	8½	8½	8½	..
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	3400	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝
33	3⅜	..	Am & For Pow $	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
13½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	12	12	12	11¼
21⅝	6¾	2	Am Ice	700	6½	6½	6⅝	6¼
68	39½	6	Am Ice pf	100	38	38	38	..
12	2½	..	Am International	3100	7	6¾	7	6½
15¾	3⅛	..	Am Locomotive	100	6	5½	5⅝	6
49	19	..	Am Loco pf	100	19¼	19½	19½	19
32	6¾	..	Am Metal 6%	30	19	18	19	19
33	14	1½	Am Nnews	10	23	22	23	23
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	3100	8½	7½	8⅛	7⅝
58	13¼	.6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	24⅛
49¾	10	.5	Am P&L pf A	100	22	22	22	20½
12¼	3½	..	Am Radiator	2100	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	6¾
18⅛	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	9	8¼	8⅝	8¾
29¼	13⅞	.3	Am Safety Razor	700	21⅝	21¼	21¼	..
¾	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	300	¼	¼	¼	¼
25½	10	.2	Am Shipbuilding	20	13	13	13	13
27¼	8½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3400	14½	13¼	14½	13¾
55	18	..	Am Smelt&R 1pf	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33
15⅞	4	..	Am SteelFdries	300	6	6	6	6⅜
68	34	.7	Am SteelF pf	10	58½	58½	58½	58¼
39¼	13	.2	Am Sugar Ref	400	22⅝	22⅜	22½	22½
137⅜	70¼	.9	Am Tel & Tel	11100	104⅝	102¾	104⅝	102⅜
39½	11	.2	Am Wat W&E	400	18¼	18	18¼	18⅜
31	11	.2	Am WW&E ct	400	16	15	16	15
10	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	1300	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
39⅞	15¼	..	Am Woolen pf	400	21½	21¼	21½	20¾
19⅝	3	..	Anaconda Cop	4100	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8½
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	700	12	10¾	12	11
61	24	.7	Armour Del pf	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
2¾	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	100	1¼	¼	1¼	1¼
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
45⅛	31½	..	Armour Ill pf	300	7	6¾	7	6¾
7½	4	..	Art Metal Const	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	..
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
42	21½	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	6100	39⅝	38½	39⅛	36⅞
116	35	.5	Atchison pf	100	62	62	62	62
40	3¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
21¾	8⅝	.1	Atl Refining	2300	16	15½	15⅝	15⅛
89½	45½	.6	Atlas Powder pf	40	65	65	65	..
151¾	28	.48	Auburn Auto	5400	41¾	39	41¼	39¾
7⅜	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3200	6	5½	6	6
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	5½	5	5	5⅛
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3100	9½	8¾	9⅛	9⅛
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	11	10½	11	10
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	700	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
43½	13	..	Beatrice Cream	100	12	12	12	12
8¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	100	5	5	5	5½
67⅜	11⅞	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2400	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	9⅜
24⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	4000	16	15½	16	16
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1100	30¼	29½	30¼	30
10	3⅜	.50	Blaw Knox	100	5	5	5	..
42⅛	20	2	Borden	3100	22⅞	22½	22¾	22½
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Ahlm & Br	300	12	12	12	11
14¼	7⅛	..	Borg Warner	1200	8¼	7¾	8	7⅞
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50¼	11½	..	Brooklyn Man T	2300	21⅞	20½	21¾	20¾
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
10⅛	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
3⅛	½	..	Budd Mfg	700	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
14	3½	..	Mudd Mfg pf	10	5	5	5	4⅜
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	400	7¾	7½	7¾	8
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Znic	400	1	⅞	1	..
1⅞	½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
24⅞	7	..	Byers	2100	13¾	12¾	13⅜	13
			—C—					
19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	500	9½	9	9½	9
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3	3	3	3
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	200	10½	10⅛	10½	10¼
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	5800	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12⅝
65¾	16⅜	..	Case Threshn	13000	39	35⅞	39	36
15	4⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	600	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
12⅜	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	800	9	8¾	9	8¾
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1800	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
30⅛	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	800	20⅜	18	20	18
20¾	4⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	15	14¼	15	14
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	5800	24	23⅛	24¾	23⅜
5⅝	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2½	2½	2½	..
15½	2¼	..	Chi & G W pf	1000	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2	1¾	2	1¾
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	2000	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	3½	3½	3½	..
12¼	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	8	7¾	8	7
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4½
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
8	1½	..	Childs Company	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5½
21¾	3	1	*Chrysler	13000	15½	14½	15⅛	14½
28⅛	11	.2	City Ice & Fuel	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
68	43⅜	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	45	45	45	47
8¾	3¼	..	Clark Equipment	100	6	6	6	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	12	11½	12	11½
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	5800	13½	12	12⅞	12½
41⅞	13½	.2	Columbian Carb	700	25½	24½	25½	24
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	10	10	10	10
11	3⅞	..	Comm Credit	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
28	11¾	.3	Comm Cred A	100	25	25	25	25
27⅞	10⅞	.2	Comm Inv Tr	600	19	18¾	19	18½
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	2500	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼
5½	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	1500	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜
68½	27⅜	.6	Comwlth & S 6 pf	300	43	42⅜	42⅝	43¼
12¼	6½	*.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8½
5¾	1	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
11⅞	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	100	7	7	7	7
68⅞	31½	4	Consol Gas	11500	56½	54½	56	55
10⅞	4½	1	Consol Laundries	200	5	5	5	5
9	4	..	Consol Oil	7600	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
1⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	½
8	2⅛	..	Cont Baking A	100	4	4	4	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	..
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	5400	35¾	34½	35⅛	34⅜
8½	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅝
10⅜	3	..	Cont Motors	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	1300	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
55⅜	24¾	.3	Corn Products	4500	49¼	47	48⅝	47
140	99½	.7	Corn Prod pf	100	134¼	134	134	..
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	200	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
26½	13½	.2½	Cream of Wheat	300	23½	23⅛	23½	23½
25¾	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	2500	23⅛	21	23⅛	21⅞
30½	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1900	28	25½	28	..
37	21	.4	Crown Will Pap	20	22½	22½	22½	..
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	300	10	10	10	10¼
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	60	20	19	19	20
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	28	28	28	..
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	100	12	12	12	..
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1900	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	8	8	8	8½
92½	32	.6	Del & Hudson	700	52	50	52	52
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	11900	25⅜	23	24¾	23⅝
122	54	.6	Detroit Edison	700	70	70	70	..
19½	12	.1	Diamond Match	800	17	16½	16⅝	16½
26	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	25½	25½	25½	25
63¾	16⅜	1.30	Dome Mines	200	13	11¾	12	11¾
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	2000	9½	9	10¼	9⅜
59¾	22	.2	du Pont de Nem	11600	35⅞	33⅞	35¼	34
			—E—					
6½	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	2½	2½	2½	..
87⅞	35¼	.3	Eastman Kodak	2000	51¼	49½	50¾	49½
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	5½	5	5½	5
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1900	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	16⅝
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2200	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
64	10¾	.7	Elec Pow & Lt pf	200	21	20	21	19⅞
55½	3⅞	.6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	17½	17	17½	17
33¼	12⅝	.2	Elec Sto Battery	700	23¼	23	23	23
37½	16	.3	Endicott Johnson	200	30¼	29½	30⅛	29½
11¾	2	..	Erie RR	300	6	5¼	5¾	5
15⅞	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	6½	6¼	6½	6½
2½	½	..	Evans Products	200	1	1	1	..
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	20	10	10	10	10
			—F—					
6¼	2	..	Fairbanks Morse	600	3½	3¼	3½	..
47¾	10⅝	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	11¾	11¼	11¾	..
7⅞	1½	..	Fashion Park pf	60	3	3	3	..
15⅞	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	150	9½	9½	9½	..
64	30	.6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	110	40	39	40	..
26	15	..	Fed M & S pf	100	25	25	25	..
10⅝	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
27⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2400	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
68	45	.6	Firestone T&R pf	600	62¼	61¾	62¼	62
54½	35	2½	First Nat Stores	800	49¾	49	49¾	48¾
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2	⅛	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
2	⅛	..	Fox Film A	1200	2½	2¼	2½	2½
28⅝	10	.2	Freeport Texas	4500	23¼	22	23½	21⅞
			—G—					
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
35¾	9½	.1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1700	18¾	15¾	15¾	15½
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
19⅝	10½	.2	Gen Baking	300	12½	12	12½	12
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	200	3	2¾	3	..
11½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	300	3	3	3	..
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	5600	15	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11¼	11½	11½	11½
40½	19⅜	.3	Gen Foods	4800	22⅞	22¼	22¼	22
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	700	1	1	1	1
24¾	3	.6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
48½	28	.2	Gen Mills	300	40	39½	40	40
24⅜	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	9900	13½	12⅜	13	12½
7	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	30	5	5	5	..
7½	1	..	Gen Pub Service	900	3¼	3	3	3½
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	13	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝
3¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	⅜	¾	¾	¾
16⅝	5	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	300	10	10	10	..
15⅜	1⅜	..	Gen Refractories	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
27	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	13	13	13	..
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Ras	1900	17¾	17½	17¾	17
3¾	⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	300	1½	1½	1½	..
31	7½	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
10⅜	3¼	..	Glidden	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
8	3⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
26⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	800	15½	14¾	15⅜	14⅞
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	1700	5½	5	5	..
28¾	8½	..	Goodyear	9400	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	13⅜
30⅜	7½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	700	16⅜	15⅜	16⅜	15
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	1100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
11⅜	3⅜	..	Granby	300	4⅞	4½	4⅝	5
6¾	3¼	..	Grand Union	400	5½	5½	5½	..
39½	12	.3	Grand Un pf	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
39⅜	14½	1	Grant (W T)	600	30⅛	30	30¼	30
22	5½	..	Great Nor pf	500	9¼	8¾	9	8¼
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	200	7	7	7	..
83	48	.7	Great W Sug pf	200	72	72	72	72
21⅛	4¼	..	Gulf States Steel	400	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼
38	13	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	80	18	18	18	..
			—H—					
11⅛	3½	..	Hall Printing	300	4	3⅝	4	..
16	3½	..	Hawaiian Pine	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3½	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1⅜	1⅛	..	Havalian Pine x rts	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
83	43½	.6	Hershey Choc	1700	54	53⅛	54	53¼
85	37	.5	Hershey Choc pf	100	71	71	71	71
15⅛	6¼	..	Holland Furnace	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
162	110	10b	Homestake M	800	167	160	165	160
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	400	3	2	2	2
38⅜	6¾	..	Houston Oil	100	14¾	14½	14¾	14
3⅜	1⅛	..	Houston Oil new	300	2	2	2⅛	2⅛
15⅛	5	.40	Howe Sound	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
30⅜	8	2½	Hudson & Man	300	15	13	15	14¾
1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 1	Last Nov. 30
10¾	3½	..	Hudson Motor	100	5	5	5	4¾
6¾	1½	..	Hupp Motors	200	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	2900	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅞
45	15½	.4	Ill Central Ld	10	37	37	37	..
2½	⅜	..	Indian Motor	100	¾	¾	¾	..
44⅞	14¾	.2	Ingersoll-Rand	500	36	34½	36	34⅝
27⅞	10	..	Inland Steel	100	14	14	14	14
7¾	⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3¾	3½	3¾	3
8¼	3¼	..	Insurance Del	400	5	5	5	5
3½	1	..	Insuranshare Md	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
14⅜	3¼	..	Interboro Rap T	1900	4⅞	4	4	4⅛
7¼	2¼	..	Interlake Iron	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
117	53½	.61	Int Business M	3400	82¼	79½	81½	79½
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
18⅜	5	..	Int Cement	900	8	7⅞	8	8
1⅝	⅛	..	Int Combustion	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
34½	10¾	1.20	Int Harvester	6400	21½	20	21¾	20½
11¾	2¾	..	Int Hydroelec	500	6	5¾	6	5½
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	8600	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7¾
86	50	.7	Int Nickel pf	200	70	70	70	..
12	1¾	..	Int Paper 7%	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
1½	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
23½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	500	15½	15	15	15
36	7½	..	Int Silver	100	13¼	13¼	13½	..
15¾	2¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	8500	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
83½	18	.2	Intstate D pf&w	20	28½	28	28	28
33	11¼	4½	Jewel Tea	100	27	27	27	..
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	4300	21⅜	19¾	21⅜	19⅞
99¾	45	.7	Johns Man pf	10	84	84	84	86
84	30

INVESTORS TO RECEIVE ABOUT $700,000,000

Interest, Dividends and Bond Maturities to Be Paid This Month

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Christmas stockings of American investors will not be altogether empty this year for, beginning today, there will be paid out during December more than $700,000,000 in interest, dividends and bond maturities.

If operations of the United States Treasury are included, such as maturities, new financing and income taxes, the December settlements probably will total more than $2,000,000,000. It goes without saying, however, that all disbursements will be much smaller than last year owing to restricted economic conditions.

Interest payments for the month will approximate $400,000,000; dividends, $225,000,000, and corporate maturities $95,000,000. Some $49,000,000 of public utility bonds come due while industrial maturities will approximate $22,000,000 and those of the railroads around $22,000,000. Foreign bonds and notes payable total $9,463,000.

Government financing, as usual, will comprise the bulk of the month's turnover. The Treasury will meet a maturity of $600,000,000 of 3¼ per cent notes due on Dec. 15. It is expected to refund this issue into some other form of indebtedness, probably new relatively short-term notes. The new issue, it is believed, will exceed the maturity because of the necessity for providing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with emergency cash and for other Treasury purposes.

The prevailing opinion is that sooner or later the Treasury will have to begin converting the present unwieldy floating indebtedness of some $5,000,000,000 into long-term bonds. It is not known just when such an operation is contemplated, but owing to the inauguration of a new régime in Washington next March it is not thought any large conversion plan will have been completed before then.

Wall Street also does not anticipate any refunding issue for the payment of the first and fourth Liberty Loans in the near future, although these bonds are callable soon.

More Than 100 Corporations Earn Dividends

Nothwithstanding the generally poor reports of 1932 earnings which may be expected after the first of the year, more than 100 large corporations, on the basis of present estimates by the Standard Statistics Company of New York, are expected to earn by a comfortable margin their total dividends of more than $500,000,000.

A compilation by groups showing total 1932 dividends, estimated 1932 earnings, and 1931 earnings follows:

	1932 Dividends	1932 Net Earngs	1931 Net Earngs
83 indtls	$309,963,000	$384,034,000	$480,782,000
9 util hld	88,867,000	102,112,000	128,290,000
10 util opr	95,429,000	115,719,000	146,259,000
3 railrds	30,672,000	35,312,000	47,350,000
Total 105 corps.	$524,931,000	$637,177,000	$802,681,000

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch...	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½	1½	3¾
Bar silver	25½c	25½c	36¾c
Time loans—			
90 to 90 days..	⅛	⅛	3 @3½
4 to 6 months.	⅝@1	⅝@1	3 @3½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked	Last
30 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	3½@3
60 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	3½@3
90 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	3½@3
4 months	⅜@ ⅝	⅜@ ⅝	3¼@3
5 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	3¼@3¼
6 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	3¼@3¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅜%	⅜%	3¾%
Short bills	1 @1⅛	1 @1⅛	5¾@6
3 mos bills	1¼	1¼	5¾@6
Bar gold	127s 8½d	130s 8d	136s 7d
Bar silver	17½d	17⅝d	19⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2	2	3¾@4½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2	Tokyo	3½
Bombay	4	Vienna	5.11
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.21⅛	$3.19½	$4.8665
Cables	3.21¼	3.19⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0391	.0390¾	4.8665
Belgium—belga	.1385	.1385	.1392
Italy—lira	.0507¾	.0506½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2376	.2376	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1685	.1685	.1681
Finland—finn'rk	.0155	.0155	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0655	.0655	.129
Holland—florin	.4019	.4019	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1661	.1648	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4430
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5060
Spain—peseta	.0816½	.0817	.193
Sweden—kronna	.1760	.1741	.268
Swits'land—franc	.1924	.1924	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2138	.2168	*
Shanghai—tael	.2800	.2825	*
India—rupee	.3447	.3428	.3650
Japan—yen	.2037	.2023	.4984
Java—florin	.4019	.4015	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Straits Stlments—dol	.3780	.3780	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1186
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.12163
Colombia—peso	.9500	.9500	.9733
Uruguay—peso	.1600	.1600	.4006
	.4775	.4775	1.0343
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8537½	.8430	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43		88½
Albany PWF 6s '48	88½	88½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	28½	26½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23¾	23½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	20¾	20¾
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	14	13½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	91	90¾
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	78	78
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33	33
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	30¼	30¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	71	70
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	78	77½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	68	68
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	88¾	88¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104¾	104½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106	105½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105½	105½
Amer T&T 5s '65	104	103¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '46	103¾	103½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	107⅝	107½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	90	90
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	68½	68½
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	33	33
Armour & Co 4½s '39	3¾	3¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	79½	78½
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	75	75
Associated Oil 6s '35	78½	78½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	103	103
Atch T&SF 4s '05	91½	91½
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	77½	77½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	75	75
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	22¼	22¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	33½	33½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	74	73¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	60¼	59¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35	22½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	60	34¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	33	33
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	32½	32½
Balt & Ohio 4½s sta	40¼	40
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	52	52
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	108	108
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	93½	93
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	106	106
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	88¾	88¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	105	104½
Bush Term con 5s '55	80½	80½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	42	42
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	70¾	70¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	82¾	82½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82¼	82¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	82¾	82¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	82¾	82
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	85	85
Can Nat Fy 5s Oct '69	87¾	87¾
Can North 4½s '35	88	87½
Can North deb 7s '40	95	95
Can Pacific deb 4s	100¼	100
Can Pacific 4½s '46	62½	62½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	75½	75½
Can Pacific 5s '44	73	73
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	84¾	84¾
Cen District Tel 5s	70¼	70
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	17	17
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	70¾	70¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	78¼	78
Cen Pacific 5s '60	32	32
Ches Corp 5s '47	63	63½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	83½	83½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	95
Ches & O con 5s '39	104¾	104¾
Ches & O RA 2d 4s '89	81½	81½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	93	92¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14¾	13¾
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	90½	90½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	37	37
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	14½	14½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	15½	15½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	47½	47
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5¼	5
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19¾	19
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	18½	18
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	12½	12½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20	20
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	18¼	16¾
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	57	57
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	27½	27¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	25	25
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	15½	15
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	81	81
Childs Co 5s '43	29¼	29¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	32½	31
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	96½	96
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	101¼	101¼
Cin Un Term 4½s 2020	101¼	101¼
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	94¼	94¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	45	44
Clev-Lor & W 5s '33	96½	96½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	61	61
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	78½	78¼
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	50½	50½
Columbia G & E 5s deb '61	79½	79
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	79¾	79¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	101	101
Con Gas 5s '57	95½	95½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	103½	102¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	97	94
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	98¾	98¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '53	105¾	105¾
Crown Cork & Seal 5s '47	105	105
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	90	90
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	1½	1
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	22¼	22¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	32	32
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	34	33
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	15½	14½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	21	21
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	95¾	95¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100¼	100¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100¼	100¼
Duluth S Shore & Atl 5s '37	87½	86½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	18½	18½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	103	103
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	34	32½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	43	42
Fed Metal 7s '36	23¼	23¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	81	81
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	52½	52½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	2½	2½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	2½	2½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99	99
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	102½	102½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	60	60
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	2½	2½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	78¾	78¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95¾	95¾
Great Northern 4½s '61	99½	99
Great Northern 5s '73 C	74	74
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	47¼	47¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	49¾	48
Har Riv Pow 5s '54	56¾	55½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	84¼	84¼
Hudson & Man 5s A '57	104¾	104¾
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	49	48½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81	80¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Ill Central 4s '52	59¼	58¼
Ill Central C StL&NO 4½s'63	40	39¾
Ill Central C StL&NO 5s A '63	42¼	42¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	40¾	40¾
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	46	45
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	56½	56½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '33 ct	56	56
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	18	16
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4¼	4
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	42½	42½
Int Paper 6s '55	15¼	15¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	31⅝	31⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	37	37
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	36½	36½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	33½	32¾
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	42	41
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	62	62
Kan City P & L 4½s B	102¼	102¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	102½	102½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	59	59
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	49	48
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88	87¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	88¾	88¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	62	60
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	84¾	84¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	89¾	89
Laclede Gas 5½s D	63	60½
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '84	63	63
Loew's Inc 6s '41	89½	89½
Long Island 5s '34	81	81
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100	98½
L&N rfg 4½s FC 2003	103¾	103¾
L&N 1st 5s '37	59	59
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	96¾	96¾
Meade 6s '45 ww	31½	29½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	47¼	45½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	91	91
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	75½	75½
Min St P & SSM 5s gtd	43	43
Min St P & SSM 5s ctf	45	45
Mo K & T pr lien 5s A '62	62	60
Mo Pacific III ext	56¼	56
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	29	29
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	22	21¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	21½	20¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	21¾	21½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22	22
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	22	21
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	10¾	10¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83½	4¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	22	82
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	49½	49½
Nat Steel 5s '56	85	84½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102¾	102¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107¾	107¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '80	82	81½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	61	60
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	102¾	102½
NY Bklyn&Manh Beach RR 5c.100		99
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74¾	74½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	68¼	68¼
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	41¾	40¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	41	40¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	45¼	43½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	55¾	55¾
NYC L SL gen 3½s '98	67¾	67¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16½	16½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	17½	17¼
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 ref	35	34¼
NY Dock Co 5s '35	40	39¼
NY Edison 5s C '51	106	105¾
NY GELH&P gen 5s '49	106¼	106
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63½	63½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	77¼	77¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	41	40
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	50
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	100	100
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1	¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105	104¾
Norf Southern rfg A '61	81	81
Norf & W con 4s '96	100	98½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	87½	86½
North Am Co 5s '61	18½	18½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	84¾	84¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	78¾	78¾
Nor Ohio 5s '45	82½	82½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	39	39
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	101¼	101
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	50	50
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	81½	80½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	69½	69
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	101	100¾
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	90¼	89¾
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	101	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	82½	82½
Otis Steel 6s '41	25	25
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¾	102½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	108½	108½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105¾	105¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	35¾	35¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	18	16
Paramount Fam Las 5s '47	41	41
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	19	18¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	89½	89¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	98¼	98¼
Penn Railroad 5s '84	73½	73½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	77	76½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	87	85
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	98¾	98¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75	74¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	82	81½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	96	96¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '42	58¾	58¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	40¾	40¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	58½	58
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	29¼	29
Pub Svc E&G 4s	75	75
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97	96¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
Pure Oil 4½s 1970	102½	102¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	78	77¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	76	76
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	50½	50½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	83¼	83¼
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	81¾	81¾
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	74½	74½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	44½	44½
Rochester Gas 5s	30	30
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100¾	100¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	24	24
St Louis S W 4s P&G div '33	45	44½
St Louis & SF A ct	10	9¾
St Louis & SF 4½s cts sta	9¼	9¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50 ct	7¾	7½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	9¼	9¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	36	36
Seaboard AL 6s	61	61
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	3	3
Shell Pipe 5s '52	40¼	40½
Shell Union 5s '47	83½	83½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83¼	83
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	83½	83
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95	95
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98¼	98¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102	102
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	102½	102¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	68	68
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	101	1018
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	78¼	78¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	43¾	43¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	64	64
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	20¼	20¼
Southern Ry gen 5s '56	23¾	22
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	25	25
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	22¼	22¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	106
Studebaker 6s '42	104¾	104¾
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	42½	42
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	95½	85¼
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	98¼	98
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	98¼	98¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	93½	92½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	43½	42
Union El L & P 1st 5s '57	41	40
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99	97
United Biscuit 6s '42	97¾	97¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	97½	97½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	40	39½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	64	64
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	68	68
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28¼	28¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	31	30¼
Virginia Elec & Pow 5½s	101	100¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103	101¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	4¾	4½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	5¼	5
Wabash RR 5s D '80	5¼	5¼
Walworth 6s '45	25¾	25½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	18¼	18
West Pa Pow 5s B '56	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	97¼	97¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	30	30
Western Union 5s '51	55	55
Western Union 6½s '36	67	67
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	63½	63½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	32	32
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86½	86½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	18	18
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	60	60

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Dec 1	Nov 30
3½s '47	101.28	101.26	101.26	101.26
1st 4¼s '47	102.8	102.7	102.7	102.8
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.16	103.17	103.18
US 3s '55	96.17	96.12	96.12	96.16
US 3½s '49	97.28	97.22	97.22	97.27
US 3½s '43 Mar	101.5	101.5	101.5	
US 3½s '43 June	101.9	101.6	101.8	101.7
US 3¾s '47	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.27
US 3¾s '56	102.10	102.6	102.6	102.9
US 4s '44	104.1	103.30	103.30	104.1
US 4¼s '52	108	107.29	107.29	108

FOREIGN BONDS

Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48½	48½
Antwerp 5s '58	78¾	76½
Argentine Gov 6½s '62	39	39
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	42¾	42½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	42	42
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	42	42
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	42¾	42¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	42	41¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	42¾	42¼
Australia 4½s '56	65½	64½
Australia 5s '55	69	68¾
Australia 5s '57	69¼	69
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50½	50½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	87	87
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	33¾	33¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	80	80
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92½	92
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100	99¾
Belgium (King) 7s '58	102½	102¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	101½	101¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	37¾	37¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	41¾	41¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	52¼	52
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4¾	4¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	41	40
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	104	104½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	15	15
Brazil (US) 8s '41	15	15
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	19¾	19
Bremen 7s '35	62½	62½
Brisbane 6s '50	60	60
Brisbane 5s '57	70¾	69
Brisbane 5s '58	63½	63½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	62	62
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	24¾	24½
Buneo Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	21	21
Bulgaria 7s '67	21½	21½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	19	19
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	12¾	12
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	96½	96½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	81	79¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	85	85
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	6½	6
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	6½	6¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6½	6¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	6½	6¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7½	7½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	6¾	6¾
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	4½	4¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	15¼	15¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	28½	28½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	38¾	38½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	8¼	8
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	72⅞	72½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	87	86
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 sta	88	87¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	81¼	81¼
Dutch El 6s '47	46½	99¾
Dutch El 6s '62	99¾	99½
Fiat 7s '46 war	99½	99½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	92½	92½
Frankfort 6½s '53	100¾	100¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	35	35
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118	117½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	123¾	123¾
German 7s '49	56¾	56¾
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	70	69¾
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	55	54¾
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	48	47½
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	47½	46¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	38¾	38½
Germ El Pow '53	49	49
Good Hope Ld&SW 7s '45	36½	36
Graz 8s '54	48¼	48¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	46¼	46¼
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	55½	55½
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	51	51
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	36½	36
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	26	26
Iiseder Steel 6s '48	27½	27½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	39½	39½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96½	96½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90½	90½
Italy (King) 7s '51	86¼	86¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	99	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	47¾	47½
Karstadt 6s '43	60½	59¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50	31½	31
Marseilles City) 6s '34	11¼	11
Meridionale El 7s '57	104¼	104¼
Mex 4s small A '10	87	87
Mex 4s '04 A	3	3
Milan (City) 6½s '52	3	3
New South Wales 5s '57	81¾	81
New South Wales 5s '58	86	85½
North German Lloyd 6s'	65¾	65
Norway (King) 6s '42	44	44
Norway (King) 6s '44	78	78
Norway (King) 6s '52	78½	78½
Paris-Or

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Something Big

By RUSSELL GORDON CARTER

IN THE little quick-lunch restaurant where he was accustomed to read the newspapers over a late breakfast, Morton Harris refolded his copy of the Times-Telegram and tossed it aside. Disappointment again!

Every morning for the past five weeks, ever since he had joined the Times-Telegram as the youngest member of the city staff, he had unfolded the paper with a sense of eagerness and hope; and always the result was the same—disappointment. He compressed his lips. What was the use of striving to write good copy when your stories were either cut or changed or left out of the paper altogether?

He glanced up, then smiled at sight of a familiar figure—Joe Wanser, one of the desk men on the Times - Telegram. "Greetings, Harris," said Joe as he set the tray down on the table. "What's the matter? You don't look particularly cheery!"

"I'm not," Morton replied. "The fact is—" He paused, then added, "The fact is, I'm beginning to think I made a mistake when I decided to go in for newspaper work."

Joe Wanser seated himself at the table. "How so?" he inquired. "You're doing all right, aren't you—for a beginner?"

A Tale of Woe

Morton smiled rather ruefully. "No one has complained, so far as I know, but—well, here's the real trouble! The city editor sends me out on an assignment, and I get the facts and write them up. I do my best to make it a first-class story! Then what happens? Sometimes it doesn't get into the paper at all; or if it does, you fellows have made such hash of it I hardly recognize it as my own!"

Joe Wanser laughed good-humoredly, tolerantly. "If that's all you've got to worry about, you're fortunate! You've never worked on a newspaper before, have you? That explains it, of course. Show me a reporter on any paper whose copy isn't cut and edited—yes, and often enough crowded out for lack of space!"

Morton was silent, unable to find consolation in the older man's well-intentioned words.

"Cheer up," Wanser continued. "You write a good descriptive story. That one on the floral display last week at Botany Hall—I thought that was unusually good."

"It was never printed, though!" Morton replied with an air of grim triumph. "That's just the point."

"Well, what of it? Advertising crowded it out: it wasn't thrown out for lack of merit. Anyway, you have the satisfaction of having written something worth while—and it's good training for you. So cheer up," he repeated. "You've got a job, and that's something too!"

"Sixteen dollars a week—that's all I'm being paid!" observed Morton.

"Well, that's a collar more than I got when I started in," was the reply. "But you didn't choose newspaper work for the money that's in it, did you?"

Morton lowered his eyes. "No—although I do think I'm underpaid, considering the long hours!"

"Oh, we're all underpaid!" Wanser said cheerfully.

"I—I chose the work," added Morton, "because—well because I had an idea I might be of some good, some service, you understand."

Joe Wanser nodded his head slowly while tiny wrinkles appeared at the corners of his eyes. "'Help to mold public opinion'—that's the phrase, isn't it?"

"Yes," Morton admitted, and his face was warm and uncomfortable. "But all I get is little unimportant assignments: a flower show, a trip to the zoo, daily rounds of the hotels—never anything big!"

"You expect too much," Wanser said bluntly. "Remember, you're just a cub."

The City Editor

At half-past one, as Morton stood beside the city editor's desk, waiting for his assignments, he felt a powerful impulse to exclaim, "This time please give me something big!"

The city editor was taking a long message over the telephone, his iron-gray hair gleaming in a ray of sunshine. Morton watched him, noting the deep creases in his forehead, the sharp nose, the down-drawn brows: he seemed a man of flint, efficient, stern, unemotional.

"All right, Harris!" He spoke crisply as he banged the receiver onto the hook. "Go down to South Main Street, corner of River. There's a big elm. I want half a column on it. Understand?"

Morton frowned. "I know the tree you mean, but—"

The city editor picked up the telephone again and called a number: while waiting for it, he added impatiently, "They're planning to widen River Street. The tree will have to come down. Now you understand, don't you?"

Morton strode to the elevator. Another unimportant assignment! It seemed a dull assignment, too. What could he have to say about an old tree that was to be cut down? If the elm only had some historical significance, the task might have been easy, but it was just a tree. . . .

He saw it as he made his way down South Main Street, for the elm stood on the far side of River Street—a soaring plumelike tree with graceful drooping branches, so tall that it overtopped the roofs of the shops and houses near by. Among the sunlit upper branches little birds were fluttering and setting up a chatter audible even above the roar and hum of traffic. Morton felt a sudden surge of compassion. It seemed a shame to cut down a fine tree like that. And there were other trees along River Street; they also would probably have to come down. How many years had the elm stood there? He judged it to be almost a century old.

The thought stirred him. He had always been fond of trees. Halting, he gazed up at it, and in imagination he pictured it as a sapling, before the town was settled. . . . A deer, crossing the meadow near the river, might have paused to nibble at the tender buds. . . . Then he pictured it, a dozen years later, slender and graceful like a youth. . . . Doubtless the children of the first settlers had played in its meager shade while birds built their nests overhead. . . .

And now the elm must come down to make way for traffic! Men from the street department would first saw off those graceful curving branches, then demolish the sturdy trunk, removing it piece by piece. . . .

"A shame!" Morton muttered. "A shame to destroy a beautiful thing like that!"

If he only could save the old tree! If he could only rouse in others something of the love that he himself felt for it! And then came the thought: "Perhaps I can! Perhaps if I write about it exactly as I feel, it may help!"

But swift upon that thought came another: "What's the use? No matter how fine a story I write, it will probably be cut and changed or crowded out for lack of space! Why waste the time and effort?"

Back at the office late that afternoon, Morton seated himself at his typewriter. He would do his best, regardless of what might happen to his story afterward! He worked steadily for more than an hour, hardly aware of the confusion round him in the busy office: the rasp and rattle and pounding of typewriters, the shrilling of telephones the sharp imperious voice of the city editor calling for copy. Into that story Morton put himself! When he had finished, his hands were trembling.

He carried the copy to the city desk.

"All right, Harris." The city editor tossed it into a wire basket. "Now go down to Union Station. Call me when you get there!"

Eager Scanning

At breakfast the next morning Morton eagerly scanned the Times-Telegram. There on an inside page were a number of items that he had gleaned at the railway station; on another page he noted something else that he had written—but his story of the old elm was not in the paper. "They've killed it!" he thought bitterly. "The best thing I ever wrote, too!"

The following morning, forlornly hopeful, he scanned the paper again—and again he was disappointed. The story was not in print. It was not in print the next day or the next; nor did it appear in the Sunday edition.

On Monday evening he said to himself, "I'm wasting my time as a reporter! When a fellow works long hours for low wages, there ought to be some compensation, but I haven't found it, and I'm going to try something else!"

It was settled. He would remain with the paper until the end of the month; then he would seek another job!

It was later than usual when he entered the little restaurant the following morning. Joe Wanser was already there, just finishing breakfast. He waved his hand, beckoning the boy to him.

"Well, Harris, my congratulations!" he exclaimed.

"On what?" Morton demanded.

"Haven't you seen? You've made the front page!"

"The—the front page? You're joking!"

"Well, have a look for yourself!"

And Joe Wanser picked up his copy of the Tmes-Telegram and held it under Morton's nose. "There you are, boy!"

Morton uttered a little gasp, and the paper began to tremble in his hands. There, in a box on the front page, was his story of the old elm!

"Nice piece of writing," said Wanser. "Full of feeling for the old tree—and you'll notice your copy hasn't been changed."

"But—but—" Morton began, bewildered, "I—I don't understand! Why did they put it on the front page?"

"Read the leading editorial," was the reply.

Morton turned to the editorial page. The leading article was entitled, "Save the Trees!" and it began:

"We believe it a public duty on our part to protest against what appears to be the policy of the street board to sacrifice the city's trees for the sake of putting its improvement plans into effect. On another page we print an article, written by a staff reporter, on the old elm at the corner of South Main and River Streets. It is our belief that thoughtful citizens will react as the writer of that article reacts to the thought of seeing so fine a tree destroyed—"

Morton read on and on. The article pointed out that neither the old elm nor the other trees along River Street need necessarily be sacrificed; a slight altering of plans would save them. And it concluded with a plea to all who were interested in a beautiful city to join the paper in its protest.

Morton blinked his eyes and moistened his lips.

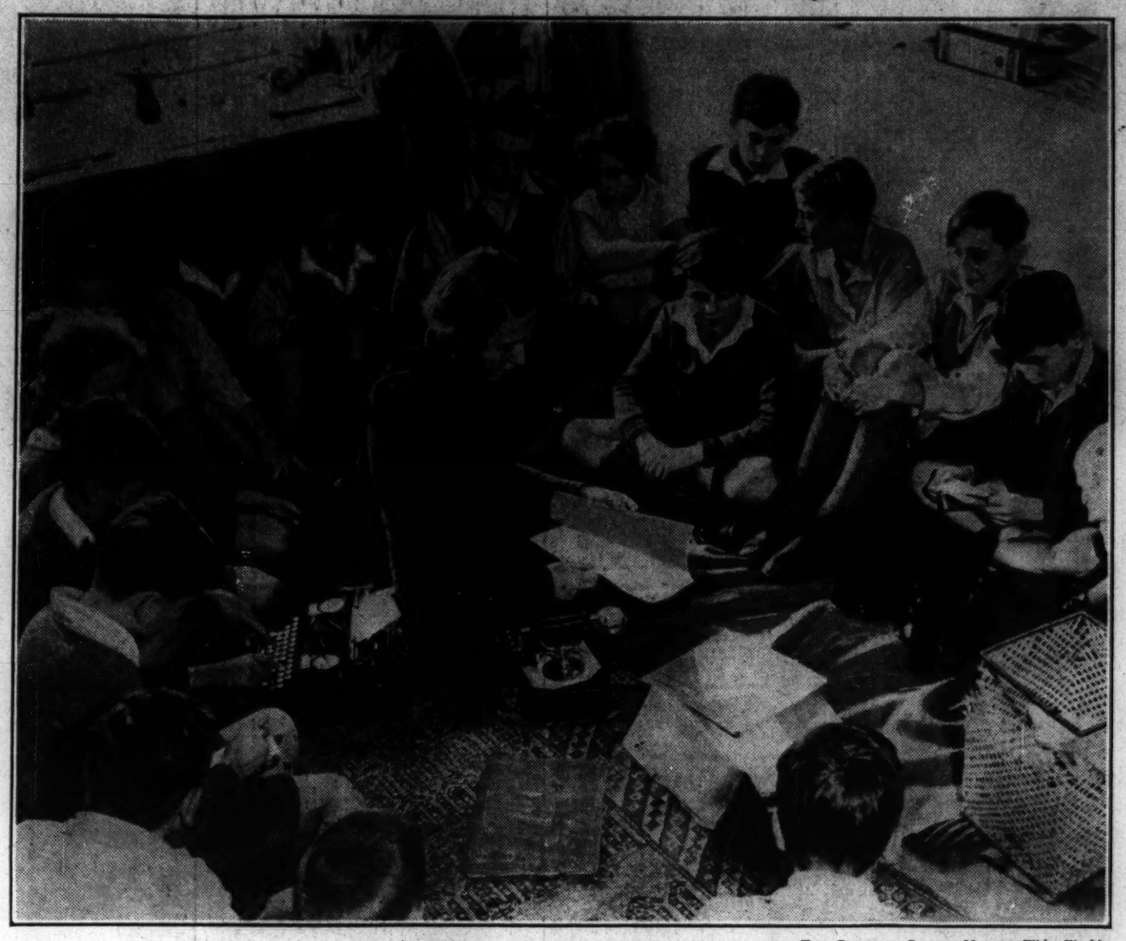
"You've stirred things up, boy!" said Wanser, grinning.

"Will—will the campaign succeed?" Morton asked doubtfully.

"The Times-Telegram usually gets what it wants," was the quiet reply. "We're the most influential paper in town, you know."

Morton gazed into space, his lips parted, his eyes bright. Compensation! What if he did have to work long hours for low wages? What did it matter that his copy was often cut and edited and crowded out? He had achieved something! And he had achieved it with an assignment that had seemed unimportant and dull!

A Berlin Juvenile Editorial Staff



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

A NEW EDITOR-IN-CHIEF IS ELECTED EVERY OTHER MONTH

For the first time children are now publishing a newspaper for children in Berlin, Ger., under the management of the noted actress, Renée Stobrawa. The editorial office staff meets once every month, and every second month a new editor-in-chief is elected. The editorial office is supplied with all necessities as you see—paper-basket, telephone and typewriter—though seating accommodation is limited.

Britain's Oldest Inhabitant

By IVY SCOTT ROGERS

HE CAME through the moonlit wood as silently as a shadow, seeming to float rather than to walk, for the dark parts of his body merged and mingled with the black shadows thrown by the spectral trees, and the whiteness of his cheeks and muzzle and forehead blended with the moonbeams.

It was hardly the night to expect to see a badger. By autumn they are plump and sleepy, ready to have a long deep sleep in the burrows of their own making. This sleep may last for days and weeks, but there comes a night, a winter night, when Brock wakes up and elects to prowl once again the outer world.

Evidently my friend of the moonlit wood had waked up and decided to stretch his legs before resuming his slumbers. It was a mild night for December, and the west wind carried on its wings the scent of dead leaves and moldering fungi, but it sang also of activity and space, and the russet leaves still clinging to the oak trees sighed as if in anticipation of lengthening days soon to come.

Brock Passes By

Flattened against a tree trunk, scarcely daring to breathe lest he should take fright and vanish on the instant, I watched Brock pass within a foot of me. He evidently did not detect my presence, or perhaps it was the unbroken silence of the wood that reassured him.

In the shadow of an oak Brock halted. There was a small pool close by. Frogs were sleeping deep in the pool's mud, and toads in the ditches that cleave the banks. Fortunately for him the badger is almost omnivorous in the question of food, and snails and frogs and toads, all kinds of nuts and fruits and fungi, as well as the larvæ of wasps and bees, and a great number of insects, serve to keep him well fed. He is also fond of honey, for he is, of course, Britain's only bear.

Brock spent about two hours out of his bed. He took no notice of the sheep grazing on the fringe of the wood, nor of the barking of a fox. These were both familiar sounds, as familiar as that of the owls hunting in the hedges far below. And as for foxes, they often live side by side with badgers, appropriating their setts, till the fastidious cleanliness of the badger will no longer tolerate the slovenliness of the fox.

His Home

I knew where my badger had his home, for early one autumn night I had heard Brock collecting the materials for his winter bed. He was working with a will, tearing up herbage and ferns, and carrying them to the entrance of his deeply dug burrow. These materials were too wet to be taken straight to his bedroom, so he left them out in the sun, which fortunately greeted the next day, and on the following night made his bed with great care, for he has an eye to his own comfort, and likes a very warm and comfortable couch.

Standing in the shadow of the tree trunk I was able to view my little friend from every angle as he moved leisurely about. I gauged him to be about 2½ feet from the tip of his purplish nose to the end of his back. He was stout, and very broad, with short limbs and a short, scrubby tail. The whole of his back and sides were covered with long, coarse hair, grayish-brown on the back, and pale brown on the sides. His front claws were long, and extremely useful for burrowing operations, while the back ones stuck out horizontally, and were very worn as a result of much kicking away of the soil.

It is good to know that so many British landowners are now taking steps to protect their badger tenants, for he is the oldest inhabitant of their land, and has suffered long from senseless and cruel persecution. He was in Britain before the Saxons came, and it was they who called him "Brock," and named many places after him—Broxbourne, Brockley, Brockenhurst, Brockenden, etc. He was in Britain before the Romans—possibly before Stone Age Man—and has always proved himself a cleanly and most admirable citizen.

I moved—so slightly—but a shadow that had not been there before caused my little friend to halt suddenly. The next instant I was alone, and a streak of moonlight lay across the place where he had been.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Mail Bag

Burley, near Ringwood, Hants, Eng.

Dear Editor:

We live in the South of England in the New Forest. It is a delightful spot. I am interested in stamps, cricket, natural history, fish, beetles, dogs, cats, rabbits, mice, wireless, gramophones, literature, books, magazines, and being happy.

I am just 15 years old, and should be glad to receive letters from boys in different parts of the world, which would be faithfully answered.

Peter G.

Helensburgh, Scotland.

Dear Editor:

I have just recently become interested in the Mail Bag, partly because one of my friends has obtained letters from correspondents in Australia and America.

We live in Helensburgh, which is a small town with about 10,000 inhabitants; it is situated on the river Clyde near Cardross, where Robert Bruce once lived. There are many delightful walks in Craigendoran which is about one mile from Helensburgh. I have lived here since I was 5, and I am now 12 years old. My interests are sports, especially swimming and hockey, stamp collecting and pets. I should enjoy telling other people more about Helensburgh if they are interested.

Hoping to have correspondents from all over the world, especially from Egypt and India. Jean F.

Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I have tried once, unsuccessfully, to gain a correspondent through the Mail Bag, but my motto is, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," as here I am trying again. I should love to correspond with any girl between the ages of 14 and 20. I am 16 and have a brother 15.

Ever since I have lived in Jefferson City, I have been a Girl Scout. I have also been to camp for four years, and one summer I spent six weeks in a large Scout Camp at Topeka, Kansas. Before we moved here we lived in Pueblo, Colorado which is the "steel mill" of the West. I was a Camp Fire Girl there for about two years.

While living in Colorado, we spent the whole summer in the mountains. I have been on top of Pike's Peak three times. Most of our summers there we spent in a log cabin at the foot of Mt. Baldy and had a grand and glorious time doing everything that we could think of.

Camp Maries, which is the Girl Scout camp of Jefferson City, is about 20 miles away from here on the big Maries River.

It is a wonderful place with many different types of trees and flowers, all kinds of wild folk, and best of all, "swimmin' holes."

We have three units at camp: Poohland, where the elementary school Scouts carry out the traditions of Christopher Robin, Winnie the Pooh, and friends. Tanglewood is the unit for the junior high school girls. They carry out the traditions of Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales" and have heaps of fun. Their unit camps back in the woods where the loviest lichen-covered rocks, the oldest trees, the bluest sky and the most chirruping crickets can be found.

Last year I was in Camelot, which is the pioneer unit for older girls. There were only eight girls in the unit and two counselors. We lived in Adirondack shacks on the side of the hill overlooking the river. The Boy Scouts built those cabins before they went to camp there (the boys spend a month out there and after that we go there for a month).

We built a great big stove out of rocks and cement this last year where we cooked our meals.

The Union Electric took a group of 30 Girl Scouts out to the Bagnel Dam and took moving pictures of our flag ceremony in colors, to be shown all around the world. Can't someone see that I'm just bursting with things to write about—so please send your letters along.

Mary Isabel (Izzy) P.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I am very glad that we take the Monitor, because it is so helpful and interesting, especially The Mail Bag.

We used to live in Springfield, Missouri, but when I was six years old, we moved to California. I am now 12 years old and interested in music, swimming, dramatics, and singing.

I have a brother who is fourteen months younger than I. Both of us have been going to the Sunday School ever since we can remember. We now attend Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, in Los Angeles.

We are also interested in stamps and would be very glad to trade stamps and give any information about the United States to any foreign boys and girls who would like to write to us.

I have an old hen called Biddie. She now has 9 little baby chicks and they are so cute. We also have a dog named Curly. She is a spitz and quite fluffy.

With much love to my unseen brothers and sisters.

Hazel Van M.

[Thank you for the picture of yourself and Curly, Hazel.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Phyllis H. (11), Port Huron, Mich.—Especially from Holland, China and Japan.

Dora K. (13), Burlington, Wash.

Marjory B. (14), Burford, Oxford, England.

Florence W. (15), Passaic, N. J.—Interested in stamps and athletic activities.

Betty M. (17), Palmerston, New Zealand.—Especially from France, Germany and Italy. Interested in good literature and tennis.

Ruth P. (13), Big Timber, Mont.

Madeline M., Seattle, Wash.—Especially from Sweden. Interested in Girl Scouts.

From Boys

Bert B. (12), Dallas, Texas.—Especially from boys speaking or studying French.

Frank N. (first year high school), Rock Island, Ill.—Especially from South America and the West Indies.

Josef R. (16), Hamburg, Germany.—Interested in stamps.

Wade H. (16), Toledo, Ohio.—Especially from France.

Over 20

Helen A., Cleveland, Ohio.—Interested in singing, reading and sports.

Grace W., Colorado Springs, Colo.—Interested in dolls, especially from foreign lands.

Mildred S., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in books, plays, collecting snapshots, and sports.

Roselyn F., Jackson Heights, N. Y.—Especially from European countries. Correspond in English, French, German and Spanish. Exchange snapshots and postcards.

Hans M., Breslau, Germany.—Interested in economics, books, music and sports. Correspond in English, French, German and Spanish.

Hugh K., Sydney, Australia.—From the United States, especially from Chicago and Los Angeles.

R. F. (Mr.), Berlin, Germany.—Interested in languages, art and aviation.

Conducted by FRANK L. WILSON

THIS MONTH will witness the issuance of numerous Christmas seals and postage stamps by the various countries. Many of these stamps are used for postage, but sold at a premium over the postal rate. This premium is collected by the Government and turned over to various welfare organizations.

Switzerland for the last 20 years has issued her "Pro Juventute" stamps and the premium derived from the sale of these stamps has been distributed among the child welfare societies of Switzerland. This year four values were issued, two of which are illustrated above. The 5c value shows a figure waving a two-color flag, the 10c a villager "putting the weight," the 20c two Alpine wrestlers and the 30c a picture of Eugene Huber, the author of the Swiss code of civil law. The illustrations and information about these stamps were sent to us by Joh. Robert Flogerzi of Berne, Switzerland.

French Colonies

A collection of the oblong-shaped stamps issued by France for her colonies is extremely colorful and picturesque. On these stamps are depicted native scenes and customs, and an intimate study of these stamps adds much to the knowledge of the French colonies. Recently 22 values, from the 1c to the 20 franc were issued for Gabon for postal use and 11 postage dues. Above we illustrate the 2 franc of this issue showing a view of a village of Gabon.

An Interesting Collection

A collection of the current 3c stamp showing the Stuart portrait of Washington makes an interesting study. First, there are the many shades of violet from the light violets to the deep purples, blocks of four stamps show the gradations of color best. Second, there are the varieties—panes from booklets, plate numbers, coils, straight edges from various places on the original pane as an aid to plating, minor flaws in printing, etc. Third, a study of the cancellations from the various cities.

In collecting the cancellations, the entire envelope is saved or the corner of the envelope is cut out to include both the canceled stamp and the cancellation. As a result we get odd cancellations, cancellations from towns we never knew existed before, a colored cancellation now and then, slogans, seasonal advertising, machine and hand cancellations. In fact, such a collection may be worked out with a great amount of detail and when artistically written up will present an imposing appearance. One collector has even gone so far as to include a short item describing the town from which each cancellation originated.

Queries and Answers

Q. What is meant by "condition" and how does it affect the value of a stamp in one's collection? S. D. B.

A. By "condition" of a stamp is meant its physical and artistic appearance. We hear of the condition of a stamp as superb or perfect, very fine, fine, etc. These are degrees of excellence and several factors enter into the grading, such as centering, paper texture, coloring, printing, gum, etc.

A stamp is said to be well centered when the white margins at the sides, top and bottom between the stamp design and perforations are of equal proportion. Perfect paper texture should be full and uniform, no thinned spots, nicks, tears, deep creases, missing perforations, cuts, or perforations in the stamp design, etc. Color is recognized as true color, no shades caused by weathering, moisture, chemicals, rubbing or stains. Printing should be by full impressions and clear. All unused stamps are supposed to have gum and when the original gum is on the stamp it is designated by "O. G." (original gum).

Much more could be said about the condition of a stamp and the various ways of grading, but the above will convey what is meant by "condition."

From an artistic point of view the condition centers around the beauty of design and execution, and, if canceled, interest is shown in the application of the cancellation to the design and in the comparative cancellation itself.

Naturally, the better condition a stamp is in the more valuable it becomes. For your own satisfaction you should strive for perfection in your collection. This should not be interpreted as meaning that only stamps of superb condition should be placed in your collection, but when possible replace poorer specimens with better ones.

[The Stamp Corner is to be found on the first Thursday of each month.]

Christmas Giving

Do you sometimes feel unhappy because you cannot give your friends more elaborate Christmas gifts? And do you dress up your gifts with fancy wrappings and seals and ribbons, to make them seem more attractive? Perhaps. Yet, when we receive gifts, is it not the thought and love behind the gift that give us so much pleasure, rather than the actual value of the gift itself? Of course it is.

Have you ever stopped to think what the Christmas gift is? It is a symbol of the gift given to all of us on the very first Christmas Day, and that gift was not of the gaudily magnificent type, nor was it presented with pomp and ceremony and gay trappings. The first Christmas gift was a babe, wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a lowly manger. What a wonderful gift it was, nevertheless! It brought with it the message of God's great love for us.

Should not our Christmas gifts, then, be simple, and in good taste, in keeping with the true spirit of Christmas—a token of love offered in a spirit of humility, rather than a display of wealth offered in a spirit of self-pride?

Giving Still Paying High Dividends!

There is one investment corporation that is still paying high dividends—the investment in giving. Become a shareholder in this company today by giving your friends

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The gift includes the following periodicals and is effective during December and January.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PATENTED 1931 DeNove Rug Shampoo by James McComb, 233 E. 97th, New York City; home economy demands; sells 60c, no competition, commission; repeats; sample 50c delivered.

ANTIQUES

HAVE a few Colonial spinning wheels, both large and small; also yarn reel; good condition; photos, description and prices on request. E. E. CALLOWAY, Troy, N. C.

BOOKS

CORRECT VOICE PRODUCTION
Its requirements simplified; 60c postpaid.
R. A. CALLENDER
21 Vera Place, Montclair, N. J.

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SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

INSURANCE

CLAIM adjusting in Hudson Valley and Catskills, New York State; 21 years' experience all casualty lines. Write THOMAS GRAY, Newburgh, N. Y.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.
Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALBANY, N. Y., 449 Western Ave.—4 and 5-room apartments, modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. 2-4074.

ARLINGTON ARMS
144-44 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents
W. F. TAYLOR, Inc., 162-24 Northern Blvd.
Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7900.

ATTRACTIVE heated apartment in beautiful location, 4 rooms, reception hall and bath, modern conveniences, screened porch. Phone Malden 2042 (Mass.).

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 99 Park Place—Parlor floor and basement, 5 rooms and bath, with back yard, hot water heat, newly decorated; near all subways; $65 per month.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BUFFALO, N. Y., 107 E. Genesee St.—Comfortable, clean, small apartment, furnished, downtown; convenient to market and stores; $6.50 weekly.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., 176 Naples Rd.—Beautiful sunny new 3 and 4-room suites. Kitchen and dinette; quiet street. Kenmore 3543.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For rent, unfurnished apartment 31 Culver Road; modern, upper, 6-room; Frigidaire; garage. Telephone Monroe 1808-M. Inquire 35 Culver Road.

WATERTOWN, MASS. — 5-room modern apartment, sleeping porch, shower bath, fireplace; residential section. Tel. Middlesex 1782.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour, $200 month or by trip; owner drives; references. Ingersoll 2-2266. BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

THE PINES—Family home in the country near Boston for children needing special care and supervision; trained, experienced person in charge, understanding and loving children. Box J-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Quality, service, courtesy; work guaranteed; moderate prices. LA PARISIAN, 308 86th St. Cloverdale 8-1495.

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ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7748
24 E. 54th St. El. 5-5033

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving; Marcel Waving, 52A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 421 Riverside Drive, University 4-5342. New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework (white), light laundry, good plain cook; sleep in; references. Write Box S-71, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. Longwood Section
Beautifully furnished modern house, 11 rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage; rent for season or longer. OWNER, Tel. Aspinwall 3825.

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WM. McDONALD & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1860
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving
Packing—Storing—Shipping
79 Dartmouth St. Boston KENmore 6316

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 53rd, New York City.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an contractual annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
8581 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 8-7761

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HILLVIEW, Woodstock, N. Y. Tel. 140—A loving home for study and rest in Catskills, overlooking mountains; modernly equipped, attractively furnished, well heated; enjoy Christmas and New Year's country holiday.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, called the Lakewood of Long Island. Ideal winter home. Near Winnwood School. Booklet.
Phone Ronk. 16.

Negro Art Exhibited In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Examples of Negro art exhibited at Johnson C. Smith University here in observance of Negro Achievement Week are attracting wide attention, according to officials of the institution. The week is being sponsored here by Omega Psi Phi fraternity, national Greek letter organization.

The week is being devotel to a series of chapel exercises, musical programs and addresses in recognition of outstanding work done by Negroes here and elsewhere.

PANAMA FLOODS SUBSIDE

BALBOA, C. Z., Dec. 1 (By U. P.)—Traffic through the Panama Canal was resumed this morning, as flood waters of the Chagres River, which caused cessation yesterday afternoon, receded 10 feet. Heavy rains swept the canal again today, however, and the river was rising again. No slides had occurred, despite the exceptionally heavy precipitation.

Local Classified

PLUMBING AND HEATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Gas & plumber and steamfitter call THOMAS GARDNER, Est. 18 years. Shore Road 8-3410. 327 71st St.

RADIO SERVICE

INSTALLATION REPAIRS
ALFRED R. STARR
RADIO ENGINEER
216 W. 102nd St., N. Y. C. Academy 3-2363

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BUFFALO, N. Y., 262 North—Exclusive section, attractive, steam-heated rooms; best home-cooked meals, reasonable; investigate. Lincoln 9786

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

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ROOMS TO LET

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NEW YORK CITY, 606 W. 116th, Apt. 53—Opportunity for 3 together in refined home; pleasing associations; 3 rooms, small bath, kitchen, or double room separately.

N. Y. C., 413 West 110th, Apt. 72—Large, sunny, studio type, double, single, Kelvinator, kitchen privileges; convenient; reduced. Clarkson 2-3695.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 W. 97th St.—Single and double rooms, neatly furnished; reasonable, quiet. MRS. R. EISENBERG (Apt. 5 A).

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive (86th)—Beautiful apartment, 9th floor, can rent southeast room, lavatory, adjoining bath. Schuyler 4-1946.

NEW YORK CITY, 20 Park Avenue—Small room, large window, for business woman. Call Caledonia 5-3777.

OZONE PARK, L. I., N. Y.—Large, warm room, inexpensive; gentleman; refined home; near all transit, restaurants. Richmond Hill 9-7817.

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EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
In New England for women of refinement, ability, serious purpose, to represent exclusive sportswear house direct to consumer; commission basis. MRS. H. I. BARTHEL, Stafford Springs, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE colored woman wishes part time work; competent cook and laundress. Telephone Larchmont 475-J evenings, Larchmont, N. Y.

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MIDDLE-AGED, refined woman wishes position light housekeeping-companion, mother's helper. ABRIEL, 495 Lexington Ave., New York City. El. 5-5355.

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MEZZO-SOPRANO—8 years' experience in Christian Science church, available for solo, concert or radio work; any location considered. IDA ANDERSON KLEIN, 3964 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Gifts for Everyone in THE GIFT SHOP
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Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut.

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It Pays to Try
REYNOLDS'
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PRACTICAL GIFT
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TEXAS GAS—TEXAS OIL
All Accessories—Auto Repairs
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SELECT your 1933 RADIO
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HOLIDAY TIME IS COMING
and you will find all those good things to eat (at right prices)
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WEST HARTFORD CENTER

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We again remind you that we have a very complete assortment of cards from which to make your choice. Be Early and Be Satisfied!
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77-79 ASYLUM STREET

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Complete Electrical Service for the Home
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OPEN EVERY EVENING
"We're known for our neckwear"

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Christmas Gifts
SILK Underwear, Hosiery
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Pajamas, Nightgowns
We also carry 3&4Star Kayser underwear
EGAN SHOP, 53 Allyn St.

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A New England Product for New England People
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THE CHERNIACK CO.
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Unbreakable barrel, 14kt. gold pt. guaranteed.
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We can help you look your best for the holidays
ARE YOUR EVENING COTHES IN READINESS

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NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
272 MAIN STREET NEW BRITAIN, CT.

NEW HAVEN

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Room 804 MALLEY BUILDING

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Every shirt has 3 sizes to choose from. 3 Different Buttonholes to use.
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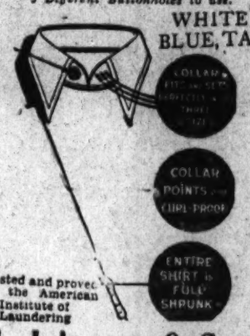

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Christmas Club
Sale!
of
LANE CEDAR CHESTS
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Of primary interest to boys and their fathers!
Special Exhibit of Lionel Trains
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$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
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"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot"
THE PEOPLE'S SHOE STORE
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(See Also Westport)
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For Discriminating Buyers
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You will enjoy shopping in our store—Always something new and at reasonable prices.

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47-49 North Main St., South Norwalk
A STORE of QUALITY for MEN
PRICES MODERATE

STAMFORD

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55 BEDFORD ST.
Phone 3-5054

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Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD, CONN.
208-211 ATLANTIC ST.
WOMEN'S APPAREL
DRESS ACCESSORIES

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
315 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Lucille's
Misses' • Junior • Women's
Wearing Apparel
200 ATLANTIC ST.
TELEPHONE 2-8222

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
For 64 Years the GIFT STORE of Stamford
This year has six floors primful of good, attractive and useful gifts!
The prices? You'll be amazed at what you gift dollar will buy!
BANK STREET STAMFORD, CONN.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Sweet Potato

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

YAMS and sweet potatoes were equally popular in the South before the fame of the sweet potato percolated into the North. Today the yam, cooked in sirup, is the more popular in the South, and the sweet potato, seasoned with butter and salt, leads in the North.

Yams originally grew in China and in the East and West Indies, but now the popularly cultivated varieties are planted in the tropic and semitropics of Asia, Africa, and America — wherever markets can be found for the produce.

Unlike the white potato, which is a swollen stem, the sweet potato is a true fleshy root, rich in starch and sugar. Long creeping stems bear heart-shaped leaves on lengthy stalks. The rose-violet, funnel-shaped blossoms easily identify the plant as a member of the *convolvulaceæ*, or morning glory family. (From the old aboriginal American word for the roots, "batatas," we have derived our common name of "potato.")

In the United States, sweet potatoes are grown in large quantities in southern Atlantic and Gulf Coast states. They can be raised wherever there is a growing season of four months or more, and wherever there is loose, sandy loam. Stray patches are found as far north as New York State.

Very little of the crop is wasted. Quantities of these vegetables are canned as well as sold in the market; some are dried, the small and damaged ones being given to stock; and sweet potato meal, glucose, and alcohol are common commercial products. The vines are treated as hay and fed to cattle.

In Europe sweet potatoes are increasing in popularity, but as few are raised there and exports from the United States are small, most of Europe's supply must be imported from northern Africa.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

When the first census was taken in the United States (back in 1790), Philadelphia was the largest city with a population of 42,444, and New York boasted 33,131?

Receivers of the Nobel Prizes are required to make the trip to Stockholm to receive the prize in person?

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society offers a gold medal each year for the best-planned porch overlooking a garden?

The vocabulary of the average well-read Englishman or American exceeds that used by Shakespeare?

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: Another handy little device that would bring its inventor a fortune is an attachment for the radio that'll automatically tune out crooners, especially if it does the work with a report that sounds like a train of empty coal cars being coupled back in the studio.

San Francisco Chronicle: The true philosopher is one who loses no sleep over conditions that wouldn't affect him if he hadn't read about them.

Cincinnati Inquirer: What girls seem to learn at finishing schools is that a man ought not to marry if he can't hire a maid and cook to do the housework.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Preposition at end of sentence (J. L. B., who betrays some concern lest this newspaper become too tolerant of such construction) — For many years there has been a belief among certain purists that a sentence or clause ending in a preposition is inelegant. If there is justification for a rule against the construction, it is not based on grammar, but on rhetoric — the end of a sentence usually being regarded as too emphatic a place for so weak a word as a preposition.

Let him who would sponsor a blanket denouncement of final prepositions try his hand at improving the following:

This will serve for something to talk about.
Sights which he did not dream of.
People worth talking to.
Fit for us to laugh at.
That depends on what they are cut with.
Let us see what it amounts to.
Show us what they are made of.
Too touchy to be trifled with.
Whom did you ask for?

Fowler, after citing uses of the construction by the outstanding writers from Chaucer to Kipling, offers this bold advice:

Follow no arbitrary rule, but remember that there are often two or more possible arrangements between which a choice should be consciously made; if the abnormal, or at least unorthodox, final preposition that has naturally presented itself sounds comfortable, keep it; if it does not sound comfortable, still keep it if it has compensating vigor, or when among awkward possibilities it is the least awkward.

We trust that nothing said here will lead anyone to launch into a careless use of the final preposition, as awkwardness of style would certainly follow.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NEITHER despise nor oppose that thou dost not understand.
—WILLIAM PENN

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

27

Although the League objected to the plan at first it was finaly approved by them, the concensus of opinion between the various nations being that it only had to be given a test. It was said that after the experiment had been tried the world would see that back of it all were a fine and noble trace of sentiment

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Where There's a Will'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palo Alto, Calif.

A YOUNG woman, just out of college, found in her search for a job a mountain school district in need of a teacher, but it did not have enough children of school age to give the district legal right to money for a teacher's salary.

"If we had four more children we would gladly hire you," the people explained.

The young woman returned to her home and advertised for a housekeeper with four children.

Thirty-five applicants answered her advertisement. Selecting the most suitable one for her purpose, she took the family to the district, established them in a home, arranged to board and room with them, and even found work for the woman's husband which would add to the family income, and again applied for the situation of school teacher of the district.

She secured the position!

In Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

Mrs. L. A. P. (Chestnut Hill, Mass.) thinks things have come to a pretty pass when one can't buy:

A match to light a smile.
A sharpener for the point of a story.
A laundry for the city's outskirts.

Miss E. B. (Wheeling, W. Va.):

A new president for the carnation.
A comb for the hairbell.

Miss A. F. S. (Perrysburg, Ohio):

Saw for a ship's log.
A spool for red tape.

Miss E. P. (McKeesport, Penna.):

A kennel for the hoarhound.
A dress trimmed with Queen Anne's lace.
A clock to tell thyme.

L. F. C. and friends (Pasadena, Calif.):

Sense for the head of a cane.

A. M. B. (Grand Rapids, Mich.):

A pension for Father Time.
A spade to dig up the root of evil.
Oven for printers' pi.
Thread for pine needles.

J. B. McC. (New York) says he has yet to find:

A home for a dandelion.
Shoes for a stepping-stone.
Something to stop leaks in the garden.
A muffler for the neck of the woods.
A collar for a railroad tie.
A bathing suit for a beechnut.
An officer to stop a riot of color.
Something to strengthen a week-end.

K. N. B. (Weehawken, N. J.):

Inner soles for lady's-slippers.
A batter for a tea ball.

L. L. (New York):

A saucer for the cup of cold water.
Linoleum for the ground floor of an investment.

Mrs. M. K. L. (Boston):

Butter made by churning the waters.
Eggs for the setting sun.

F. G. H. (Vineyard Haven, Mass.):

A bell for the sea cow.
Dough for the breadfruit.
An arrow for the rainbow.
Pants for the United States Mail.

Mrs. E. T. L. and her daughter (Petersburg, Ind.) feel that it is a shame that, with all their good intentions, they cannot find:

A baby for the cradle of the deep.
Muffs for ears of corn.

Mrs. C. L. T. (Erie, Penna.):

A stage for the evening star.
An umbrella for the reign of terror.

A. H. B. (Detroit):

Studs for the river front.

H. B. M. (Philadelphia):

A hat for the head of the stairs.
Acrobats to join the tumble weeds.

Miss F. F. (Perry, Ohio):

Vaults for a fog bank.

B. R. (Detroit):

String for a parcel of ground.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. G. (Boston):

An oil burner for a mountain range.
Filling for the teeth of the wind.
Prizes for running waters.

Miss E. J. (Staunton, Va.):

A glove for the glad hand.
Comfort for a fret saw.

First come, first served; so our regrets go to the following for sending items already published:

H. L. B., Sneedville, Tenn.; E. P., Hartford, Conn.; L. S., Kirkwood, Mo.; E. R. T., San Diego, Calif.; M. A., Council Bluffs, Iowa; E. P. P., Hagerstown, Md.; R. B., Medina, N. Y.; "L," Passaic, N. J.; M. F. A., Reading, Mass.; J. C., San Francisco; C. F. A., Milo, Maine; L. R. J., Philadelphia; E. G. D., Bridgeport, Conn.; M. M. P., Sanford, Maine. Try again!

Explicit

Before he (Coolidge) left the White House his Vermont neighbors decided to recognize his devotion to the old farm by giving him a handmade rake.

They made the presentation an elaborate ceremonial. The orator who presented the rake dwelt on the qualities of the hickory wood from which he said it was made. Hickory, he said, like the President, was sturdy, strong, resilient, unbreakable. Then he handed the rake to Mr. Coolidge, and the audience settled back for the speech of acknowledgment.

The President turned it over, scrutinized it carefully and then made his address in a single word.

"Ash," he said.—*Kansas City Star.*

Watches Are Unnecessary

Two boys were playing in a park, when one of them inquired of the other, "What time is it?"

"I don't know," said the other lad, "but I know it isn't 4 o'clock."

"How do you know that?"

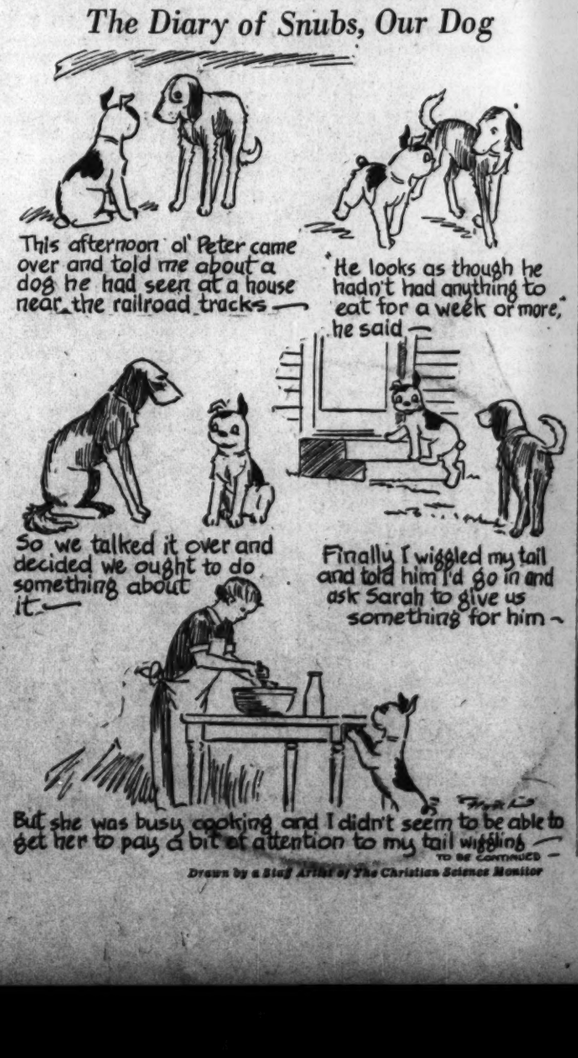
"Because my mother to'd me I was to be home at 4 o'clock—and I know I'm not at home."

The Question

Fish Dealer: "Lobsters, madam; nice lobsters? Look, they're all alive."

Lady: "Yes, but are they fresh?"
—*Boston Transcript.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This afternoon ol' Peter came over and told me about a dog he had seen at a house near the railroad tracks—
He looks as though he hadn't had anything to eat for a week or more, he said—
So we talked it over and decided we ought to do something about it—
Finally I wiggled my tail and told him I'd go in and ask Sarah to give us something for him—
But she was busy cooking and I didn't seem to be able to get her to pay a bit of attention to my tail wiggling—
TO BE CONTINUED

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

None Liveth Unto Himself

MODERN political history affords few parallels for the times through which we are passing. Seldom have statesmen been faced with more momentous decisions. Never have they waited more anxiously for the expression of public opinion.

But the question has often been put: Can people who are now asked to judge world problems give to them the sober inquiry they call for? Spengler says that it is a "luxury" to be so "theoretical" as to possess a world outlook. He thinks that only a few people can "afford" it. His view would probably be that at this time of business exigency the few are very few, that the generality of folk are obsessed with personal preoccupations, alien to "theoretical" considerations.

The fallacy underlying this statement is obvious in the light of the last twelve months. There is nothing "theoretical" about a world outlook nowadays. It has come too close to everybody's door. It is as if world ties, after being buried unseen in the world's economic activity like submarine cables, have been suddenly shot to the surface for all to see. Most of the workaday jobs of mankind may now be observed quite plainly in a mazelike bundle of knots assembled on a world market. Gold, silver, sugar, wheat, cotton, wool, oil, copper—they are all international commodities. Whatever happens in any country to one of them is bound to be passed along the coil of cause and effect to the producers, distributors and consumers of that commodity everywhere. There is no longer anything theoretical in basing thought upon these interrelations.

Those who most realize them are necessarily the ones who come in first contact with them. The American cotton South is an example. More than a half of America's cotton is ordinarily sent abroad. Even a 5 per cent drop in the total demand may mean as much as a 25 per cent drop in the price received by the cotton planters. Great Britain is by far the cotton South's best foreign customer. But, with the war debts to pay, that country has been thinking for some time past that a reduction in her American purchases is one way of finding the necessary dollars for making remittances. Hence the agitation now growing in the cotton country for war debt revision.

Even further removed in this chain of causation is the so-called man in the street. Yet of late he has been learning how his fortunes too are tied up with those of the world at large. Lowered buying power in the cotton South is responsible for lowered buying power in the manufacturing North. No customers, no work; no work, no pay. Why no customers? he is asking, and the answer opens his eyes to the world scene.

But, transcending this one set of consequences is the economic effect upon *all* workers of *any* lowering of world prices for many other commodities besides cotton. Thereby the producer of such commodities is unable to get a profitable return on his labor. The manufacturer, waiting for prices to stabilize, will not buy them, even at the reduced prices. Consequently the distributor has nothing to move, the workman is faced with a factory shutdown and the thousand and one occupations and professions that thrive on the unimpaired activity of raw material producer, manufacturer, distributor and workman are all affected.

The moral is that what Meredith calls the "wide survey" is a necessity, not a luxury; that it is the long view along those intricate interrelations that is really the short-cut back to prosperity. The Apostle Paul's dictum that "none of us liveth to himself" is the philosophy of the economic order. And as the days go by it is seen to be the only reasonable basis for the political policy which now awaits popular determination in so many fields.

Music Upon a Map

A WALL which the highest notes of many an aria cannot hurdle has been built upon the borders of Germany. The Reich, which, due to economic pressure, has found it expedient to raise many barriers against foreign trade and talent, has strengthened the restrictions under which appearance of artists of other nations is becoming the exception rather than the rule in German opera.

Unfortunately, accounts of this development upon the German stage have not always been presented without prejudice. Somewhat loosely focused pictures of the situation have led to charges of discrimination. Incidents that have appeared flagrant have lost much of their coloring after full investigation. But—unfortunately as well—there is sufficient fire in the German situation to warrant many artists in being concerned about the smoke.

The gravity of the economic situation is a major factor in the difficulty. For the operas of the Reich today provide repertoires demanding some 8000 singers; and there are more than 12,000 artists available, among German citizens alone. The Government, which fully controls operatic engagements throughout the country, takes the attitude that each rôle should have the best voice possible regardless of nationality. But where two voices of equal merit are available, preference is given to the German.

There is a considerable measure of reason in the official contention that the nation's primary task is to find places for its own citizens. Looking out across its borders, the Reich sees other lands according similar preference to their own singers. German voices at the moment find little opportunity of engagement elsewhere. Moreover, the accredited artists who do not sing receive doles. Thus every employment of a German not only reduces the unemployment figure but lessens the drain upon the public treasury.

The situation would be far simpler if it were limited to economics. Political considerations, however, play an important rôle. Protest of Herr Hitler's Fascists against foreign artists, their opposition to singers as well as composers of Jewish genesis, has barred many from the German stage. In several of the smaller states where the National Socialist Party is in control there has been a virtually complete "purification" of the opera.

The Fascist Party is probably accurate when it contends that it is not responsible for outright attacks upon foreign performers, such as the recent halting of a Czechoslovakian singer's performance by the releasing of tear gas. Yet the party must assume the blame for the violent criticism of foreign artists which characterizes its press—the continuous campaign of xenophobia which is hardly calculated to do other than arouse the party's adherents against all that is not purely Germanic.

A world which is struggling to solve many economic maladjustments will understand the difficulties which face the German opera stage. But it will hardly condone the distorting of this situation into an inflamed nationalism. It will be well if events in Germany prove the expectation of many competent observers that the opposition to foreign artists is a phase of the moment which will pass without attaining too serious proportions. The music of any nation is not to be furthered by locking it in an artificial compartment, outlined by the boundary on a map. For who, indeed, would demand a passport of a song?

Killarney and California

A PLEASANT bond unites the sun-kissed shore and slopes of California and the iridescent waters of the lovely lakes of Killarney. Mr. William Bowers Bourn of the "Golden State," in a graceful and generous gesture, has purchased the estate of Killarney, with its three crag-encircled lakes, and presented it to the Irish Free State.

What a rich privilege to enjoy, the power of making such a gift, and how great a debt of gratitude to Mr. Bourn all lovers of "the most beautiful spot in the three kingdoms" will henceforth share with the Irish Free State. Few who know the region will disagree with Wordsworth's description.

True, the sun shines less rarely on dew-drenched Colleen Bawn Rock than it does on the Golden Gate, but when the soft Irish mists disperse, the rich coloring of Erin's tallest mountains mirrored in the lakes stirs a flood of feeling in the breast of the beholder that few other spots inspire. The visitor may be, and often is, rain-soaked as he rides on horseback through the Gap of Dunloe, but as the singing boatmen row him through the long stretches of the islet-studded lakes and the genial sun bursts open the clouds, he forgets all else in the indescribable beauty of the scene. The arbutus- and rhododendron-covered islands, the broken reflections of the indented crags in the watery depths, the picturesque ruins of Muckross Abbey and Ross Castle and the exquisite softness of the air that follows after rain in southern Ireland combine to make a romantic fairyland.

As long as Killarney remained in private hands there was always the possibility of its glories being closed to the public. One imagines the possibility was remote. It is related that a stranger, still under the spell of Killarney's charm, voiced his anxiety to a native that perhaps some future landlord might bar the tourist from the lakes. "Shure, an' we jail men in Oireland for less than that," was the laughing reply. At any rate, Mr. Bourn's princely liberality is an enduring "open sesame" to that poetic region where once abode Brian Boru, King of Ireland.

Canada to Help the Jobless

CANADA'S decision to draft an unemployment insurance scheme grows out of a trade condition which is no more serious in the Dominion than it is elsewhere. Like other enterprising countries, Canada has keyed up the efficiency of its industrial machine. Moreover, the markets for its products have shrunk. It is faced, therefore, with the problem of finding relief on a large scale for men and women who are out of work and, in many cases, through no fault of their own. This is obviously proving a heavy drain upon federal and provincial treasuries.

Since the present industrial system has shown itself not at all proof against alternate periods of recession and prosperity, Canada has come to the conclusion that there is merit in the British method of providing for just such emergencies. In some respects the Canadian scheme is likely to follow the lines of the British, which is based upon contributions to a central fund from workers, employers and the Government. But any indication of the points on which it will differ must await publication of full details of the scheme.

It would be folly to entertain the notion that the unemployment insurance scheme will afford more than an approach toward an answer to the unemployment question. Too many factors enter into that question to make its solution easy. If the story is true—and it comes from men statistically inclined—that one man in 1932 can make as many needles as 17,000 men in 1832, and the speeding up process has been no less rapid in other lines, then there is need for immediate consideration and initiation of measures to prevent the trying experiences which times of adjustment entail.

The Canadian unemployment insurance scheme gets off to a good start. It has the Government behind it. The Liberals have promised their support. Labor's position needs no emphasis. The chief criticism comes from manufacturers who are apprehensive lest they be faced with unfair competition from countries where no such plan is in operation. But they are not averse to anything that will assist in still further humanizing industry. There is yet to be assigned the share of responsibility which rests upon the federal and provincial governments. That may delay the scheme, but the delay can only be temporary, as Canada is definitely set upon joining the nations which have made unemployment insurance a definite part of their industrial system.

"On Earth Peace—"

FIRELIGHT, not yet too dim to catch the red ribbons on the holly wreaths, keeps the room alive. In the alcove the shadow is broken where frosted windows diffuse coldly the light of a street lamp outside. The scene speaks not so eloquently of the present comfortable moment, however, as of the morrow. One sees, perhaps, the big black cat in the mulberry chair. But one thinks of the children tucked safely in bed upstairs.

Into the picture moves the silhouette of a man bearing gifts. At one side of the hearth he deposits his load—boxes bound with tissue and tinsel, velvety dogs that will cause the cat not a moment's anxiety, a doll for Sister, and two air rifles for the boys. The man rises and moves toward the hall. "On earth peace, good will—" Then he turns, looks for a long moment at the rifles, thinks of a Christmas spent among barbed-wire entanglements, shrugs, and goes on to bed.

In that long moment before the shrug there possibly passed through this parent's thought some of those doubts with which so many guardians of childhood are confronted when yielding to youthful demands for toy weapons. It is only natural that at Christmas time such gifts seem especially inappropriate. For weapons, whether they are meant to kill or merely to be used in childish pretense of killing, remain grim symbols of hate, fear, strife—of those phases of human thought which Jesus lived to overcome.

While it is easy to overestimate the effects which use of a toy weapon may have on the child, it is not easy to see how it is likely to be helpful in the formation of his character or in the direction of his energies. Sentiment is growing against toys which may educate children to regard their fellows as potential enemies instead of brothers who can help and be helped.

Moreover, the anachronism of armaments and warfare in a Christian civilization has focused attention on the mental causes which make these things possible. And especially at Christmas time, when thought turns joyously into channels of love and good will, should mankind realize the folly of entertaining any guests but those that come in the name of peace.

That is one reason, perhaps, why the tokens of mankind's barbaric outbursts strike such a discordant note among the memorials of Christmas. That is one reason, perhaps, why the silhouette in the firelight paused a long moment before it disappeared into the cooling quiet of the darkened hall.

Business, Gamble, or Art?

THE decision of the British Actors' Equity Association to do all in its power to prevent the production of plays by people who cannot at least guarantee their players a fortnight's salary is one that everybody concerned for the welfare of the theater and the drama will applaud. The need for some such step was quickly emphasized when a revue in one of the most celebrated of London theaters closed down after a week's run with its principals unpaid.

The profits made from a successful play are enormous. The financial results of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," "Journey's End," "Cavalcade" and similar successes are such as to suggest to the uninitiated that the theater is neither more nor less than a gold mine. They lead enthusiastic or avaricious people with no financial resources to put on plays with the forlorn hope that they may turn out winners.

These plays are almost inevitably the work of more or less unknown writers, and they do not as a rule have very prominent players in their casts, for players and authors of note naturally go to well-known and established managers for employment.

Now, experience shows that in London a play by a comparatively unknown author, played by a cast with no big names in it, will, as a rule, however excellent it may be, need three or four weeks before it attracts public attention and begins to show a profit. Unless the manager can afford these preliminary losses, the venture is almost inevitably doomed.

The manager loses what little money he had, and the players are left unpaid, or paid very inadequately, for their rehearsals and performances. And the general repute of the theater as a whole is injured.

During the last year the irresponsible manager has been much in evidence, both in London and in the country. Equity, modeled on the lines of its American prototype, is practically the only organization that can keep him in his place, and Equity is powerless unless it is supported by the whole theatrical profession.

One looks to Equity's gradual increase in strength, therefore, as a sort of guarantee for the future. The theater, being an art, cannot altogether be run on business lines; but that is no reason why it should be made merely a gamble.

Editorial Notes

Private and semiprivate concerts are said to be the vogue in London this winter. The apartment house dweller unwillingly listening to some strange sounds from next door assumes these constitute one of the "semiprivate" type.

Has it been noted that the prominent educators who decreed that it is proper to close a sentence with a preposition did not, in formulating their statement, take advantage of the self-created opportunity?

Many book lovers wish their friends would join a Return-a-Book-a-Month Club.

Elysium, Utopia, Weissnichtwo, or What Have You?

ABOUT fifty years ago, a company of people from the middle western part of the United States procured a tract of land on the west coast of Mexico. There they intended to set up a model community, operating it on a system of State Socialism. A book, no doubt long since forgotten, was written about it. It was entitled, "Integral Co-Operation," and set forth the motives for the colony's founding as well as its hopes for the future. That such a colony was founded was nothing new even for those times, for in every age there are to be found individuals whose hopes and theories about ideal social conditions demand practical application.

In times of national stress, in transitional periods in human history, in restive epochs in a nation's growth, these attempts to institute governments representative of the millennial rule are far greater than at other periods. In times like the present, it is perhaps quite natural to find interest running high among both the theoretical and the practical on the subject of bettering conditions generally. Recently a movement has been started to implant in the American thought the seeds of State Socialism which Edward Bellamy first developed in his writings. Qualification for membership includes indorsement of the fundamentals which he propounded in "Looking Backward From the Year 2000-1887" and "Equality."

Edward Bellamy was sincere. He was a thinker who vitally believed his message. Having studied law, he left it for literature when his interest in social economy formed itself into a message that demanded a hearing. No doubt that message won for him the right to sit in the front rank of those who wrote of the ideal society. But there were others, a long line of them, stretching in fact from those nebulous times when Homer first sang of the Isles of the Blessed—perhaps before—down to this very present when some earnest thinker is forging the bonds of the new society in a revolutionizing document that will be off the presses tomorrow.

* * *

And one has to go no further than mankind's insistent longing for a better state of affairs than it now knows to discover the reason why the question of an ideal society should be of such powerful interest. It is that determined feeling that were one to start afresh with the whole problem of human organization, growth and development, all would be different.

When Plato taught, the Athens which we call "golden" was an actuality. To him it was not the ideal. The philosophical symposia over which he presided turned more and more upon a possible society governed by ideal justice. In the "Republic" it may be gathered that to Plato ideal justice is possible only when each individual fills that place in society for which he is fitted by nature and inclination, and when all is directed by superior wisdom. Whatever else has been read into his philosophy, it seems plain that he clearly saw that the only hope of reaching such a state lay in the education of the individual rather than in the engrafting of a perfected system upon an inexperienced and immature humanity.

Sir Thomas More undoubtedly had considered Plato's propositions well when he wrote "Utopia." The renaissance was only beginning to make itself felt, and Sir Thomas caught the swing of it. What must have impressed him keenly was the disparity between the England that he knew and the state which Plato had envisaged under the government of ideal justice! With fine imagination and a telling wit he set to work to write of such a commonwealth which he had been told existed in Utopia—"No Place"—or as one might say after the German fashion, *Weissnichtwo*, "I know not where"! In this country of which he wrote there was community ownership of goods, a national system of education, work for all, and a utilitarianism that protected the common good from private abuse.

It may be that Sir Thomas's satire was somewhat lost upon those early readers, who were easily captivated by an adventurous tale. If later readers have been more sophisticated and have thought Sir Thomas naïve in his discussion of the solution of the social problem—particularly his belief that the bountiful production of nature's fruits would be its solution—they, too, have been no less taken with the charm of his narrative and the novelty of his method. But beyond this, the book was an influence in molding opinion toward those fundamentals of democracy—liberty, equality, fraternity.

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That which Sir Thomas did naïvely and with charm, Sir Francis Bacon undertook with seriousness. In his "New Atlantis" he sought to picture the ideal society maintained by political policy and state guidance. The object of natural science, so Sir Francis held, was to restore the commerce between man and nature and reëstablish the dominion of man. This could be accomplished only when the subjugating "idols" of the world had been overthrown—first the idol of the tribe, man's proneness to find in nature greater order than really exists; second, the idol of the cave, private and peculiar prejudice; third, the idol of the market place, the influence of words over men's judgments, and fourth, the idol of the theater, the error arising from traditions and accepted systems of thought.

Of Utopiaphiles there have been many, judging by the list of published works on the subject. Perhaps the following are worthy of mention because of their popularity if not because of their great influence: Plutarch's "Life of Lycurgus"; Mandeville's "The Fable of the Bees"; Campanella's "City of the Sun," and especially John Harrington's "Oceana," which exerted such an influence among post-Revolutionary thinkers in America.

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In 1872 came Samuel Butler's "Erewhon" and in 1901 "Erewhon Re-Visited," both satires upon the imperfect social organization of the time. About this time, too, came William Morris's "News From Nowhere." It was perhaps the only possible result of a poet's venture into the realm of economics—a picture of a socialistic commonwealth, appealingly beautiful, and as far away as any of the work of other Pre-Raphaelites. The London of Morris's Nowhere was small "and white and clean," free of noise, free of smoke—a poet's dream, which looked to the future for its ethics and to the past for the robes in which to dress it.

In our own time, too, we have had our thought held to the subject of Utopia. Mr. H. G. Wells, with keen discernment of what others have written, has discussed the matter again and again plentifully and provocatively. What is more, we have the Russian experiment to consider, as well as the recent exhibition of State Socialism in Chile. With Russia, the actual problems have well-nigh submerged Marxian theories, and the world, called upon to witness the classless society of Communism, has beheld what is in truth an autocracy of workers—a hybrid structure bordering on state capitalism.

* * *

Even Mr. Wells probably would admit that it is much easier to write of Utopia than it is to implement it. Whatever one's solution to the problems of labor, property, leisure, taxation, poverty, exchange; and regardless of whether one is a disciple of Malthus, Adam Smith, Henry George, or Bentham, it will be found that the most closely reasoned and perfectly knit theory regarding the ideal social state will give him pause when he attempts to carry it out. And this is largely so because he would engraft a static whole upon a moving society, and because he cannot adequately measure and account for the human equation.

In the past when our social structure was relatively simple, it was not foreseen that it would become complex. When the world outlook was agricultural, abundant production seemed the only thing essential; but the machine changed that outlook from agricultural to industrial; then the solution could no longer be production. It became distribution. And now the situation again is different: We have abundance; we have coördinated distribution. Our difficulty is to consume that which has been abundantly produced and widely distributed.

But certainly a solution to this problem exists. No doubt the latest Utopian economist has overcome even this difficulty—in theory. And whether he has or not, the world will be just as eager as ever to hear about it!

J. B. D.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Women, Drink, and Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the recent political campaign we have heard much concerning the increase of drinking among women under prohibition. No one denies that many women drink, but this is nothing new in American social life, and I wish to cite a few facts to show that drinking among women was a serious problem before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Recently my attention was called to the police report of a neighboring Massachusetts city giving the number of women who had been arrested for drunkenness during the year. I have every reason to believe the figures correct, but looking back to police records under license, I found that as many women had been arrested in one week under license as had been arrested in a year under prohibition.

Picking up an old copy of the Catholic World, issue of August, 1899, I notice an article on "Women and the Drink Problem," by M. E. J. Kelley, and in it is this statement: "In New York City last year (1898) one woman was arrested for drunkenness to every three men. Eight thousand drunken women appeared in the police courts in twelve months, and this by no means represents the entire number of women who are given to the excessive use of intoxicants, because women are less given to drinking in public places than men, and consequently are in less danger of falling into the hands of the police."

One could easily compile a good-sized volume of such testimony showing the prevalence of drinking among women prior to the adoption of national prohibition.

Dighton, Mass. GEORGE L. THOMPSON.

"Why Not a Dole?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am so desirous of a satisfying answer to a question that has been in my mind for some time that I am impelled to ask it in these columns. It is simply this: Why should not some sort of federal dole be instituted in the United States?

Acquaintances to whom one puts this question generally say, "Oh, but if we have a dole we will destroy the individual will to work. Look at England." I have tried to look at England, but in every accurate, unbiased report I look at there seems to be the purport that whenever work is offered to the long unemployed English people there are thousands now on the dole who make a mad scramble for the job. It would seem that the will to work still prevails if the chance to work is offered.

But, beyond all this, the humane phase of it perplexes me most. As I see it, a man unable to get employment is in about the same predicament as a man who has fallen into a deep hole from which he is unable to extricate himself. Now, if I am walking along and such a man cries to me from a hole, I should, granted remedy as fast as possible the cause of his having fallen in, but here is a man in a hole and he needs immediate rescue. Some seem to say, "If we pull him out he will cease to try to get himself out; he will come to take our assistance for granted." Well, is he to be left there to perish because of this moralizing?

Some say that unemployment relief should be left to local agencies. Surely they would not leave such a serious matter to the questionable resources of local private benevolence, especially when in some localities no such help is available. Surely they would not leave so urgent a need for help in the hands of municipal governments, where everybody knows succor would be the very instrument of callous local politics, inefficiency and maladministration. Conceivably, the states might handle it, but it would be much more uniform and clear-cut if handled by the Federal Government.

Some say it would be hard to finance, and they say again, "Look at England," and shudder. The words of a recent English visitor in this country express it quite clearly, "The fact is that our people receive less personal profit for their labor because out of gross earnings much is paid over to care for the unemployed; but for this very reason our unemployed are not left to suffer."

Therefore, will some contributor to these hospitable columns answer this question? RUSSELL J. MARDEN.

Newton Highlands, Mass.

The Socialist Vote

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am interested in your discussion in the Monitor as to what became of the Socialist vote. I think the answer is precisely the same as might be given to the question as to what became of the vast turn toward Hoover which you predicted a day or two before election. I personally know three people who would have voted for Thomas except for their fear that Hoover might be reëlected, and these cast their ballots for Roosevelt to play safe. I suspect that if there had not been so much assertion from quarters carrying confidence that the swing toward Hoover might be sufficient to carry him to victory the vote for Thomas would have been around three million.

Natick, Mass. ELBERT B. HOLMES.

The Portrait of Whistler's Mother

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I trust you will welcome a correction.

The "Portrait of His Mother," by Whistler, is now on exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art (11 West Fifty-third Street, New York City), forming part of the "Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture by American Artists, 1862-1932." It is not at the Metropolitan Museum. The exhibit will extend through Feb. 1, 1933. The portrait will then be exhibited at the World's Fair or "Chicago Century of Progress."

I am employed at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, so know this information is accurate. CLARA ALPERS.

New York.